The New-York Times.

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THE BLACK SEA.

Probability of a Prussian Disavowal of Sympathy with Russia.

Pacific Assurances to Austria On Delivering the Note.

An Official Opinion from St. Petersburg.

Russia Not Unwilling to Submit Her Demands to a Congress.

An Energetic Protest from the Sublime Porte.

A Quieter Feeling in British Financial Circles.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

Attitude of Prussia—She Regards Russia's Demands as Natural—The Argument—A Probable Disavowal of Sympathy with Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—I have authority for stating that telegraphic dispatches have been received by the Government indicating the position taken by Prussia in regard to the Russian question.

THE RUSSIAN DEMAND NATURAL.

Prussia declares that she views Russia's claims as natural, and there should be an amicable settlement of the affair, and she cannot see any reason for alarm on the part of cosignatory Powers. Russia might have appealed to the cosignatories for a revision of the Treaty of Paris, but one of them has, at present, no organized Government, and is, therefore, unable to take part in any congress that might have been proposed.

EARL GRANVILLE'S ADMISSIONS.

It seems to be admitted by Earl GRANVILLE that infractions of the treaty have actually occurred, in the case of principalities, not by Russia's action. It is immaterial whether these infractions conduce to the interests of Russia or not, they nevertheless seem to justify her in declaring that certain other portions of the same treaty are no longer binding, especially when she disclaims, in good faith, any intention to reopen the Eastern question, or commit an act hostile to the other Powers.

PRUSSIA TO HOLD ALOOF.

This is the substance of Prussia's reply, and she will hold aloof from any further action in the matter.

MR. ODO RUSSELL'S MISSION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Mr. ODO RUSSELL's special mission to Versailles, believes the Under-Secretary will return within twenty-four hours, with a disavowal on the part of Prussia of sympathy with Russia's pretensions, or will leave behind assurances that an unsatisfactory reply will be considered equivalent to complicity.

Pacific Assurances to Austria—An Unfounded Rumor of Baron Von Beust's Resignation—The Question in the Hungarian Diet—Opinion in Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is stated that when the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note to Baron VON BEUST, he accompanied it with assurances of the most peaceful intentions on the part of his Government.

COMMON RESISTANCE NECESSARY.

A well-informed correspondent, writing from Vienna, says if the Russian wish for a revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 had been submitted to the other signers of that treaty, a favorable result might have ensued. The course, however, that Russia has seen fit to take creates a grave situation, shaking all the settled statutes of European policy, and compelling a common course of action to resist her demands.

VON BEUST.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The rumor of the resignation of Baron VON BEUST, the Prime Minister, which has been circulating for a few days past, is discredited by the official journals of this city, which pronounce the story on which the rumor was based wholly untrue.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Nov. 18.—The Opposition Party in the Hungarian Diet continue to urge a decided course on the Government in the matter of the Russian demand.

Position of Turkey—An Energetic Protest Against the Prussian Attitude.

FLORENCE, Nov. 18.—A dispatch has been received by the Italian Cabinet from ALI PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting in eloquent and energetic terms against Prussia's proposed violation of her treaty obligations. PROTIADES BEY is in close consultation with the foreign envoys here.

Russian Public Opinion Favorable to Peace—An Early Congress would be Acceptable.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Such public opinion as there is in Russia is represented to be in favor of peace.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a Congress, if it can be held immediately. It denies that the Russian note meant the abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers, and intervention is necessary now.

Diplomatic Knowledge of Russian Intentions—British Officers Offering to Serve in the Turkish Army.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The diplomats all claim to have known that the demand of Russia would be made sooner or later.

VOLUNTEERS FOR TURKEY.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish Army.

A Quieter Feeling in London—Wherein the Treaty Has Been Violated, as Russia Believes—The Austrian Note.

LONDON, Nov. 18—Noon.—The feeling today in financial circles is somewhat quieter. The *Times* this morning remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

THE RUSSIAN GRIEVANCE.

It is said the particular violations of the Paris treaty of 1856 which Russia has complained of are as follows: The cruise of the Prince of WALES in the Black Sea, in an English frigate; a similar trip, subsequently, by Lord BULWER LYTTON; the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there, and lastly the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian Envoy at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

THE AUSTRIAN ANSWER.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Presse* of today confirms the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Russian Emperor.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

A Committee to Proceed to Italy to Present the Crown to the King Elect—Quiet Throughout Spain—Enthusiasm in Florence.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—A committee consisting of fifteen members of the Constituent Cortes, has been appointed to proceed to Florence to present the Spanish Crown to the Duke of AOSTA. The election of AOSTA is highly popular throughout the provinces. No disorders have followed his proclamation, though the Government had reason to believe that, as the candidature was unpopular in certain quarters, there might be demonstrations of disapproval. The services of the troops have not been necessary anywhere. In all the large cities, cannon have been fired in honor of the event.

FLORENCE, Nov. 18.—The Duke of AOSTA arrived in this city yesterday, from Naples. He was met with the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The President of the Council, the Spanish Minister to Italy and other notables subsequently called upon him and congratulated him.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Japanese Students—Honors Paid to Mr. Seward by the Mikado—Telegraphic Communication with Europe—A Typhoon—The Tien-Tsin Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—T. SCOTT SHEWART, United States Consul at Hiogo, who is on leave of absence, arrived by the steam-ship *China*. He is accompanied by twelve young Japanese students. The *China* brings over 12,000 packages of tea; 300 packages have been sold for New-York.

A letter from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, dated in the Inland Sea, Oct. 11, says he was well and his trip was pleasant. Mr. SEWARD's visit to Japan was the event of the month. He was the guest of Minister De Long, at Yokohama, and Consul SHEPARD at Yeddo. The first interview ever given to a private individual by the Mikado, was given to Mr. SEWARD. The only persons present were Messrs. DE LONG and SHEPARD, and the Acting Secretary of the American Legation. The Danish Envoy has succeeded in negotiating with the Government of Japan for the completion of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe. The Japanese merchants have arranged to ship 200,000 cards of silk-worms to Europe. A typhoon at Yokohama and Yeddo had caused great damage.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The return of United States Consul-General SEWARD was celebrated by a dinner, at which Admiral RODGERS and other leading Americans were present. The *News Letter* contains several editorials on United States Minister LOW, accusing him of gross neglect and wanton disregard of duty in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre.

Arrest of the Tien-Tsin Conspirator who Instigated the Massacre—His Speedy Punishment Probable.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch has just been received here from Musao, dated Nov. 1, which states that the instigator of the Tien-tsin massacre has been arrested, and will be speedily brought to justice.

THE EAST.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Case—Arrest of a Massachusetts State Prison Official—Fire in a Woolen-Mill.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Unable to obtain the key to the office of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, today, for the purpose of obtaining certain books, to which they were entitled by order of Court, Messrs. COTTRELL and BARTHOLOMEW, two of the receivers, forced the doors but no books were found....GEORGE PRATT, an instructor in the mechanical departments of the Charlestown State Prison, has been arrested for secretly carrying letters between convicts and outside friends....The prosecution failed to convict BARTHOLOMEW DAILEY of double voting at the recent election in East Cambridge, and he was discharged....The Hyde Park woolen mill was damaged by fire last evening to the amount of $20,000. It is fully insured.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—A painter named SNOWMAN, aged forty years, was found suffocated in his room, in the Stafford Block, this morning. He was somewhat intoxicated, and upset a lamp in his room, causing fire enough to suffocate him with smoke.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—A fire in Stonington, Conn., last night, destroyed the barn and house of C. P. WILLIAMS, with five horses, ten cows, twenty tons of hay and other property. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The First White Woman in Connecticut—Removal of the Bones of Lady Fenwick.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—The authorities of the town of Saybrook today removed the monument erected there to Lady FENWICK, the first white woman in Connecticut, the removal being necessary for railroad improvements. In searching for remains the bones of the deceased were discovered, the skull being found intact, the teeth well preserved and about the skull was found remains of hair, which crumbled at the touch. Lady FENWICK was buried at Laybrook Point in 1646, 224 years ago. The remains and monument are to be placed in the Laybrook Cemetery with formal ceremonies.

THE WEST.

A Shooting Affair on an Ohio Railroad—Two Negroes, in a Playful Mood, Wound a Conductor and Fire at a Brakeman—An Alleged Swindler Absconds.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—This afternoon two colored men, somewhat intoxicated, got on the down passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, at Greensburg, Ind. When the conductor, JOHN C. SMITH, came around demanding tickets, one of the men, Capt. SCOTT, of this city, manifested a disposition to play with him and to delay matters by handing him a piece of paper. The patience of the conductor gave out, and he stopped the train and put both men off by force, though it appears the second party had not participated in the delay, and after the bell had rung, agreed, according to the statement of passengers, to pay his fare. This man, who was a barber from Greensburg, was so enraged that he drew a revolver and discharged it twice at the conductor, one ball taking effect in his hip. Finally they were induced to come on the train, and manifesting a disposition for further fight, the brakeman undertook to knock the barber down. That failed, and the latter discharged his pistol, this time at the brakeman, though without effect. The two men were finally arrested, and sent back to Greensburg. The conductor is seriously though not dangerously wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—MILO H. DEMMICK, who was charged with fraudulently obtaining a policy of life insurance from the Republican Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, and who was arrested and bailed some days ago, has absconded, and forfeited his bail.

THE SOUTH.

The New-Orleans Slaughter-House Cases—A Virginia Murderer Surrenders Himself—Snow in Staunton, Va.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The New-Orleans slaughter-house cases were before the Superintendent again today on the motion made therein for an injunction and supersedeas to stay proceedings in the Court below. Mr. DERBIGNY and Judge BLACK submitted arguments against the motion, contending that the authority was in the Court below to control the situation of the interests involved, until final judgment thereon. The writs of error, bringing the cases here, are intended to vindicate the ultimate right of the parties and not an incidental right. It is constantly held that only final judgments and decrees can be re-examined on writs of error, and the cases are numerous where this Court has refused to entertain any application to deal with the preliminary decrees of the lower Courts. Mr. PHILLIPS replied, reviewing the question of the effect of the appeal at length, and insisting that the aid asked is fully authorized, and that no stronger case for the exercise of the discretion of the Court could be presented. The ground of the application is, as will be remembered, that the plaintiffs are restrained from prosecuting their business as butchers within the city limits by a process of the State Courts, which is a violation of the writs of error in the case. Mr. FELLOWS, of New-Orleans, also spoke on the same side.

The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners has been continued.

The contested election cases before Judge DURANT were decided today against the Democrats.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 18.—SHILEY who murdered BLACK on Saturday last, delivered himself up to the Sheriff of Rockingham County today.

....There was a slight fall of snow this morning, being the first of the season.

AFTER THE MISER'S MONEY.

The Claims upon Lochy Ostrom's Estate Before the Surrogate at Poughkeepsie—French Claimes from the Far West—A Funny Document.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The estate of LOCHY OSTROM, Poughkeepsie's miser, was agitated again before Surrogate FOWLER, today. There are now seventy persons assuming to the heirship, all declaring themselves blood relatives and next of kin, and they shadow the Surrogate's office, waiting, like ravens like, for something to turn up. Many are championed by some of the best lawyers in the city, who have in their possession papers and letters without number—some finger-worn and musty, others bright, new and full of date. John P. H. Tallman, Esq., who claims $12,000 from the estate for his services in the law, appeared for John A. Lewis, Peter Dorland for Louisa McKibbin, H. A. Nelson for Mrs. Funda, D. W. Gurney for Thomas Lewis and others, E. Crummey for Margaret Ver Valm, Wm. J. Thorn for the Hildebrandt heirs, and Judge Wheaton for Walter D. Wright, a present administrator. Counsel came among all the others this morning. The Hudson River cars brought him here from Troy. His name is MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of the firm of TOWNSEND & BROWN. He appears for Trojan heirs, as if there were not already heirs enough from Rensselaer.

Several witnesses were examined, and after the last witness had signed his evidence, a desultory conversation was indulged in by all parties relative to one JOHN OSTROM, who was alive in LOCHY's time, and who had a son who went to sea. There was apparently an endeavor on the part of Mr. E. CRUMMEY to bring out him or his next of kin as heirs, but no definite result was reached. The following was put in evidence, having been copied from the First Reformed Church record, in Main-street:

"ELECHEL, daughter of JACOBUS GERNOT and MARY LEWIS, born Aug. 8, 1793; baptized Nov. 12, 1793; sponsors, THOMAS LEWIS and RACHEL LEWIS. MARIA, daughter of THOMAS LEWIS and RACHEL VAN RENSSELAER, born Aug. 14, 1792; baptized Nov. 12, 1793; sponsors, JACOBUS OSTROM and ANNA MARITE OSTROM."

WISCONSIN WANTS A SLICE.

Right here came an interruption which once more created merriment. It was occasioned by HENRY M. TAYLOR, Esq., a lawyer of this city, presenting a petition from one HIRAM BARRACKE, of Fond du Lac, Wis. The petitioner states that he formerly resided in the township of Sydney, Canada West, and his wife's name is FLORY OSTROM, to whom he was married in 1838; that the said wife is the daughter of SIMON OSTROM, deceased, who formerly resided at Bay Quinte, Canada West; that said SIMON left him surviving his children, the wife of deponent, PLUMME, BARRACKE, MARY ANN GRIGGS, PAMELIA PATMOR, SERANCKA CARD and ELIZABETH HART; deponent is informed that said SIMON OSTROM, the father of deponent's wife, was a brother of deceased LOCHY OSTROM; deponent further states that one PETER MYERS, who was a relative of SIMON OSTROM, left his home thirty-five years ago, and came to Poughkeepsie for the purpose of offering LOCHY OSTROM his hand in marriage, but that the lady rejected; LOCHY, however, sent word back by him to PETERS, GERZOR's daughter, a little girl, to come to Poughkeepsie and live with her, and she would do well by her, &c.

The petition was filed.

COLORADO WANTS A SHARE.

The next move was made by LEONARD B. SACKETT, Esq. He offered the following, which I send verbatim:

DENVER COLERADO, Feb. 17, 1870.

Mr Leonard B Sackett Esq

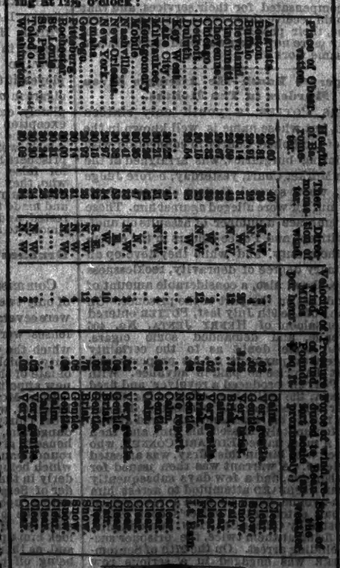
DEAR SIR Having Reference to you bye letter from Mr Stone I have Been impressed with your ability in your profession I would Desire you to investigate and Ascertain to the lineage of Lochey Ostrom (being out what was Her father's name and Possessions) there was a sister of Her's (name not Rember) if so there is certainly an Heir at Law of Her Estate and I shall want you to attend to the Recovery of and collect the whole Estate connected there with but if Her Descent or Lineage goes no Farther than Her I want nothing of it I therefore leave myself in your Hands for further Direction and shall be happy to hear from you the necessary steps to be taken either for or against the recovery of said Estate I would state that my family were raised in Orange & Montgomery Co State of New-York. all questions you may feel inclined to ask I shall meet cheerfully answer, as far as mye knolledge goes &c

Yours Truly
JOHN H OSTROM

This last document was also filed and then the case was adjourned till Dec. 7.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind this morning at 12½ o'clock:



Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large audience turned out last night to hear the lecture on "Heat" by Prof. M. OGDEN DOMMIN. The audience was select and appreciative. The Professor's practical illustrations were extremely interesting and instructive. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Cleyonian Society.

THE WAR.

Disastrous Result of the French Flank Movement on Paris.

Conflicting Statements of the Position on the Loire.

Rapid Progress of German Consolidation.

FLANKING VON MOLTKE.

Result of the Movement on Brest—Defeat of the French and Capture of the Town by the Prussians—The Result Unknown in Tours.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—The King today telegraphed to Queen AUGUSTA, at Berlin, that the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG, yesterday, repulsed the enemy along the whole line, near Dreux. Gen. TRESKOW at the same time captured Dreux. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Le Mans.

THE RESULT NOT KNOWN IN TOURS.

TOURS, Nov. 18—Evening, via LONDON.—The Prussians occupy the heights of Chartay. A severe battle has been going on before Dreux since 3 o'clock this afternoon. The result is not known.

SITUATION ON THE LOIRE.

Reported Retirement of the Prussians Denied—The Line of Gen. Von Der Tann—Conflicting Statements.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is now ascertained that the Prussians in Gen. D'AUELLES DE PALADINE's front have not retired to Artenay, as before reported.

ANOTHER STORY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* says the Army of the Loire, yesterday, was at Etampes, thirty miles from Paris.

VON DER TANN'S LINE.

TOURS, Nov. 18 Evening.—Gen. VON DER TANN occupies a line extending from the Paris and Orleans Railway to Beaugency.

THE BATTLE AT ARTENAY.

The affairs at Artenay on the 16th was of trifling importance.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Advices have been received here from Orleans down to the evening of last Monday. The Prussians had retired to the northward beyond Artenay. The French had constructed heavy earthworks in front of the railway junction just outside of Orleans. Ten thousand men had been employed at the work. The French Army, under Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINE, was massed between Orleans and Artenay. The cavalry of the French was being wretchedly managed, which seriously interfered with their success.

PREPARATIONS FOR A REVERSE.

A large number of boats had been collected at Orleans, which were to be used to cross the army to the southern bank of the Loire in case of a defeat in the impending battle.

SKIRMISHING.

The requisitions made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to £200,000 sterling. Some skirmishing had already been reported at the French outposts.

PARIS.

The Citizens Tired of the War—Attacks on the Government for Rejecting the Armistice—M. Renan Advocates the Assembling of a Legislature.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Advices from Paris by way of Belgium, represent that the citizens, though they see an army coming to their relief, are tired of the war, condemn the Government for rejecting an armistice, and demand the convocation of the National Assembly. M. RENAN, in the *Journal des Debats*, writes that in spite of hostilities the delegates can be got together within eight days; and the Press and the people are urging the authorities to take action to this end.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

A Sortie at La Fere—The Germans Driven Back—Size of Longwy and Montmedy—A Sortie at Mezieres Repulsed by the Prussians.

LILLY, Nov. 18.—The garrison of La Fere made a brilliant sortie, and relieved the neighboring town of Torgnier, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. The besiegers lost several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

DEPRESSING THE INHABITANTS.

The invaders continue to impress the country people to do work on roads and in the ditches.

LONGWY AND MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The siege of Longwy and Montmedy is imminent.

MEZIERES.

A sortie from Mézières has been repulsed by the First Prussian Infantry.

WOUNDED IN BELGIUM.

The *Independance Belge* objects to quartering in Belgium the prisoners who are recovering from their wounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Progress of German Consolidation—Defeat of Dr. Jacoby for Parliament—Napoleon's War Designs—An Austrian Journal on French Pride—Thomas Carlyle on the War—Earl Russell's Advice to England.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The treaty between the North German Confederation and the States of Baden and Hesse has been signed. The treaty with Wurtemberg has been concluded, but is not yet signed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Dr. JACOBY, who was recently imprisoned at Loetzen on account of his violent opposition to the Government's war measures, was not re-elected to Parliament at the late elections. His known opposition to the project for annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat.

NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS.

The Press of this city is able to demonstrate, from NAPOLEON's secret correspondence, discovered at St. Cloud, that an anti-Prussian war was prepared long before the Hohenzollern incident. Two letters to that purport were found, dated in June—a month before the declaration of war.

FRENCH PRIDE.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Neue Freie Presse* reproves the mistaken pride of the French Government, which, having asked for an armistice, immediately objected to the reasonable demands of Prussia.

TWO COLUMNS FROM CARLYLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—THOMAS CARLYLE writes two and a half columns in small type to the Times, this morning, on the subject of the war between France and Prussia. He shows what France, after an experience of four centuries, is pretty sure to do again when she gets on her feet, and therefore praises the policy pursued by Prussia, which he claims is founded on solid and practical prudence. The French gun-boat *Seward* is repairing and coaling at Yarmouth.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE WAR.

Earl RUSSELL has written a pamphlet on the situation. He proposes a joint armed resistance of the Powers, if Prussia demands more than Alsace and a part of Lorraine; and urges England to form a strong military reserve based on the militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able Commander.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Bremen ship *Magdalena*, Capt. WENCKE, which sailed from New-York Oct. 15, for Bremen, has been captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. [A steamer called the *Magdalena* sailed from New-York Oct. 15, for Havana.]

A Diplomatic Rupture Between France and Japan—Sailing of the French Fleet.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 28, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A diplomatic rupture has occurred between the French Minister and the Japanese Government, growing out of the Japanese neutrality proclamation. The French fleet has left Yokohama. Its destination is unknown.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt Appointed Judge-Advocate-General.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. VERNON HARCOURT has been appointed to succeed Sir COLMAN O. LOCHLEN as Judge-Advocate-General.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA.

The steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 5, and Queenstown on Nov. 6, reached this port on yesterday night. The advices are fresher by two days than were those at hand by the *Algeria*. The French papers announce the death of Father CLARET, ex-almoner of the Queen of Spain, and that of Mme. PERRES DE CASTELLANE, one of the belles of the late Imperial Court. The death of a son of M. BAROCHE, lately deceased, is also recorded.

ARMY AND DYNASTY.

The Captive Generals at Wilhelmshoehe—Napoleon and Canrobert—Past and Present.

Cassel (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

An hour before the departure of the Empress, BAZAINE had arrived at Wilhelmshoehe, and there is no doubt of an interview having been held between the Marshal and herself. The former had arrived by a special train at 10¼ A. M., running without interruption from Pont-à-Mousson since 11 o'clock A. M. on the 26th. His suite consisted of le Colonel d'Etat-Major WILLETTE, le Comte DE MORNAY SOULT DE DALMATIE, Officier d'Ordonnance; Vicomte GUION, Capitaine aux Cuirassiers de la Garde Impériale; les Lieuts. ADOLPHE and AUGUST DE MALINES, Officers. They were escorted to this place by HAUPTMANN VON PAPPENBERG, of the Landweehr, to whom I am indebted for the following notes: On the 26th ult. BAZAINE intended to make a last sortie in the direction of Gravelotte, but the troops, with the exception of the Imperial Guard, declined fighting, on the ground that, first of all, they must have something to eat. Even horse-flesh had become scarce, while salt had been wanting for six weeks. Under these circumstances capitulation was decided upon. After this had been agreed, BAZAINE, with the officers above mentioned, repaired himself as prisoner of war at Pont-à-Mousson, where the streets had to be guarded by soldiers to prevent the mob from throwing stones at the Marshal. The special train, which started from this place, stopped at Wiesenbourg, in order that some refreshments might be taken. The good appetite evinced on this occasion by the officers bore sufficient testimony to the privations they had recently suffered. "Since, in the course of our conversation while travelling along, I have learnt the difficulties and hardships by which the besieged have been assailed, my esteem for the Marshal has greatly increased," said my informant, "and with most remarkable energy he certainly held out to the last." He also praised highly the amiable qualities of BAZAINE in society. HAUPTMANN VON BARDELEBEN had received an autograph card from the latter in the officers, in which he was politely thanked for his "delicate attention." The Marshal is of short stature and considerable embonpoint. He was conducted by the Etappen-Commandant, Lieut-Col. VON WORDTKE, to the Hotel du Nord, close to the station, where he yet resides. In another inn fourteen servants and sixteen horses were lodged; eight of the latter were sold at an average of 1,600 francs each. In his hurried departure from Pont-à-Mousson BAZAINE had left 5,000 francs in the drawers of his room. On his communicating this fact to Lieut.-Col. VON WORDTKE, he telegraphed it once, and received the reply that they had been found, and would be forwarded. Yesterday morning, at 1 A. M., the Frankfort train brought another batch of prisoners. They were escorted by a detachment of the Eighty-first Regiment, Hessians, and a strong guard had been drawn up on the platform of the station. When the train had stopped, I beheld a scene which I am not likely to witness ever again. No less than twenty-one captive Generals of different rank were there on one spot, huddled together, and no less than eighty-seven superior officers, the greater part of them belonging to the staff. Beyond the platforms, to say nothing of about seventy orderlies. They were conducted to the waiting-room, and, their number having been found in accordance with the official list of the escorting officers, they were walked off to the Hotel du Nord, opposite the station. A hearty meal had been prepared for the officers in the spacious dining-room, while the Generals had a smaller room set apart for them. The way in which they did honor to the various dishes proved clearly that for a long time they had not enjoyed such luxuries. The wife of one General, wearing the Geneva cross upon her arm, having followed her husband into captivity, joined the company at table. As I telegraphed to you, these Generals were originally to be confined in Cassel, but subsequently a message was received according to which sixteen of them and a part of the officers were to travel on to Stettin. Among the latter was Gen. Prince MURAT, brother to ACHILLE, who was by special permission allowed to take up his residence at Wilhelmshoehe. The new-comers had not yet risen from table when another special train ran into the station, bringing the Marshals LEBOEUF and CANROBERT, Gen. FROSSARD and ten more officers. LEBOEUF is a tall, stately figure, his face bearing a pronounced military air. CANROBERT is set and stout, more of the BAZAINE type. They also repaired to the hotel, joining their comrades, and day was already dawning when they went to bed. All yesterday the space in front of the hotel was filled by a curious crowd, trying to have a glimpse at the strange visitors, and, considering the richness and variety of the officers' uniforms, the bustling of orderlies, the running to and from the hotel, this curiosity, coupled with the satisfaction of seeing the captives harmless, may be excused. About 1 o'clock General of Infantry VON PLONSKI paid a visit to the Marshals, which was speedily returned. In the afternoon the Marshals, with the exception of BAZAINE, and several Generals drove to Wilhelmshoehe to pay their respects to the Emperor. In company with LEBOEUF, NAPOLEON returned from his usual afternoon promenade, when CANROBERT stood under the western portico of the chateau. The Emperor walked up to him, and, embracing him fervently, kissed him on both cheeks. The then retired into the palace.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The Emperor, on receiving Gen. BOYER at Wilhelmshoehe, is said to have commented on the sudden change of opinion respecting himself in Paris, where the enthusiasm for him in consequence of the declaration of war was almost boundless. "When," he said, "I was on the point of starting for the army, I intended going from St. Cloud through Paris. The Prefect of Police, however, assured me that the enthusiasm of the population was such that they would take the horses out of the carriage in order to drag it, that they would thronge the streets, and that all sorts of extraordinary proceedings were to be feared. I was, therefore, obliged to abandon my plan. And now you see the same people follow with the same enthusiasm the banner of a few street heroes. We shall see whether they make a better hand of it." The Cologne *Gazette* remarks that the Emperor was thought at the time to avoid Paris for fear of some peace demonstrations, which were then of occasional occurrence.

GARIBALDI.

Proclamation of the Agitator to the Army of the Vosges.

The London *Echo* prints the proclamation following from Gen. GARIBALDI:

MILITIA OF THE ARMY OF THE VOSGES! The cosmopolitan nucleus that the French Republic is rallying in her midst, composed of men chosen in the *élite* of nations, represents humanitarian future, and upon the banner of this noble group you can read the "motto" of a free people, which will soon be the word of order of the human family, "All for one, one for all." Egotism governs the world, and autocracy complain certainly in the French Republic the germ of the rights of man, which it abhors; genius of evil, it makes every effort for its preservation.

And the people? Modern republics, like ancient Carthage, swim in gold and cyberitism, while despots shake hands amid the darkness they enjoy, and peace by the misfortune of a brother people. Helvetia, believing herself weak, holds down her head, and covers, with the holy flag of WILLIAM TELL, her money chests and her banks.

GREECE, who by a single sign of his finger could have dispatched the soldiers of PRIM home to Madrid, permits peacefully an entire population belonging to the grand family of WASHINGTON to be massacred and to be destroyed, and barely allows the great Republic to utter a word of sympathy for the valiant sons of LAFAYETTE.

And those, proud and classic ground, refuses of the exile, thou who hast first proclaimed the emancipation of races, and who today enjoyest the triumph of thy courageous initiative, writhe thou; leave alone in its gigantic struggle that sister nation which, like thee, marches, and will marvel, in the van of human progress!

In the heroic struggle which France is sustaining, there can only be found the *debris* of an army of brave men which the most stupid of tyrants conducted to defeat. But the nation is there! Risen like one man, she will cause the old autocrat seen to repent of his determination to continue his butchery of men.

What a noble mission therefore is ours! Sons of liberty, *due* of all people. Oh, no! I would not change my title of militiaman of the Republic for a crown.

Apostles of peace and of the fraternity of peoples, we are compelled to fight, and we shall fight with the proud consciousness of justice while consecrating the formula of the illustrious CORNELIUS: "Republicans are men and slaves are children."

Your courage I do not doubt, all I ask of you is coolness and discipline, indispensable in war.

G. GARIBALDI.

IMPERIALISM.

The Interference With the Course of Justice.

Paris Correspondence of London Daily News.

The *Journal Officiel* of Oct. 21 publishes a further series of the Tuileries secret papers, of which one seems worthy of special notice, as showing that NAPOLEON III., who, it was well known, dictated political judgments in political cases—a course, perhaps, excusable as a necessary part of his system—did not shrink from personally interfering with the course of justice, even in civil cases. Lord MACAULAY, when laying himself out to show that the STUARTS were the most intolerable despots that ever figured in modern history, dwelt particularly upon the fact that JAMES II. "reached upon the dominions of the Judges in causes between man and man. 'That,' said the brilliant historian, 'was a stage of tyranny which no nation that had not fallen into the lowest state of social and political degradation could bear.' France, however, was reduced to this state by LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose principal Secretary, M. COMPIÈGNE, five years ago, wrote, in a matter-of-course way, to President BENOIT CHAMPY, a Judge whose position is analogous to that of the Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, the following letter:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, April 30, 1865.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT: The Emperor has noticed with regret the family suit between Mme. DE MAGNOCOURT and her two sons, one of whom is an officer in the Imperial Guard. His Majesty is desirous that you should effect a compromise between the parties, and thus prevent the scandal of a public trial. Receive, M. le President, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. CONTI.

FRENCH ARTISTS.

Prussian Respect for Art.

From the London Times, Nov. 7.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the studio and residence of Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR, at the picturesque town of Fontainebleau, south of Paris, is to be spared and respected by the Germans by a special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia; and, also, that orders have been given by the King of Prussia, at head-quarters, to the same effect in favor of the studio and abode of the artist M. EDOUARD FRERE, at Ecouen. M. BLANCHARD, the well-known engraver of very many of the best French pictures, and whose name is well known in England by his engravings of "The Derby Day," "The Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Prussia," &c., we are sorry to hear, is shut up in Paris; and, it is hoped, even if Paris should be subjected to a final assault and capture, a similar courtesy will be extended to him. M. BLANCHARD's son, a lieutenant of Artillery, was inside Metz, but whether he is killed or a prisoner is still a mystery to the artist's friends in London. The sparing of the houses of artists, so far from showing that the Germans are "utter barbarians," would seem rather to recall the noble conduct of ALEXANDER the Great, who, when he took Thebes, ordered the home of the poet PINDAR to be respected and spared, when he reduced the rest of that city to ruins.

BILLIARDS.

Mons. Garnier's Exhibition—A Pronounced Success.

The *début* of Mons. ALBERT GARNIER, at CHRIS. O'CONNOR's rooms last night, was the most decided billiardistic sensation this country has ever known. The exhibition, as a whole, evoked the more enthusiasm, inasmuch as it opened inauspiciously, quite a number of people leaving the house at an early hour, impressed with the idea that Mons. GARNIER was no billiard-player, and that they had been humbugged out of their admission fees. Those who remained to the close, however, entertained a different opinion of the French expert's abilities, and all departed satisfied with their outlay. GARNIER's indifferent play at the outset was the result of over-anxiety and timidity conjoined. Realising this, the spectators began to encourage him by applause, and after a while he recovered his wonted confidence.

The initial event of the night was a three-ball game of 50 points, not down on the original programme. This contest, which no one had come prepared to witness, was a damper upon the ardor of the spectators. It was chiefly noticeable for misses on the part of CYRILLE DION, who eventually pulled through, defeating his opponent, AMADEE GUILLETTE, by 4 points. Then followed a game of 1,000 points, four-ball caroms, between CYRILLE and GARNIER. The latter played excitedly for the first half dozen innings, and CYRILLE, fancying he would have an easy conquest, became rather careless. Thus GARNIER gained an opening, and, speedily making a run of 126, caused his antagonist. This run he followed with 73, 156 and 130, and the relative positions were: GARNIER, 717; DION, 613. The latter was now evidently nettled, and strove hard to retrieve himself; but the balls he dealt so cavalierly with at the start would not now respond to his desires. In the twenty-seventh inning GARNIER closed the game with a run of 52, winning by 104 points, the average of GARNIER falls totally to indicate the meritoriousness of his execution after the first few innings. His most striking excellences were the frequency with which he brought the balls together, and the deadly accuracy of his mased shots. He attempted, not less than twenty-five of the latter in the course of the game, failing but once, and at every success "calling down the house."

Afterward he executed a number of fancy shots, about one-half of them being new upon this side of the ocean. Language is inadequate for the purpose of description, but an idea of GARNIER's aptness for this class of strokes may be gained from the fact that he used sixteen balls where CARME and RUDOLPH were wont to use eight only. This shot, which is known as "billiards on the wing," consisted hereto fore in making eight balls touch each of the four cushions, and range themselves finally within a radius of fifteen inches, described at one corner of the table. GARNIER last night did this with no less than sixteen balls, one following the other with lightninglike rapidity. His demeanor throughout gained for him quite as many friends as his skill. Modest and retiring, he may not answer to a match-player, but as an exponent of the grander difficulties of billiards, his success here is almost assured already.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society's Fair at Apollo Hall is a great success. One of the principal features of the Fair is an elegant gold watch, presented by Mr. TUPPAN, through Mrs. J. B. COMBREE, and to be disposed of by vote to some pastor of the Methodist Church, each vote costing 6¢. Last evening there were 260 votes cast, the highest number being 126, for Rev. Mr. HAMMOWAN, and the next highest for Mr. LONGACRE, 120. The ladies of the Society, knowing the peculiar and personal qualifications possessed by Mrs. J. B. COMBELL, for conducting the voting, have given her charge of the whole affair, and, from present appearances, she will make it a grand success.

THE ATLANTIC DUEL.

Account of the France-Prussian Tournament off Cuba.

Preliminaries and Incidents of the Encounter.

Fifty-Two Minutes of Slaughter and the Results.

The Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, from Havana Nov. 12, via Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of the highly interesting correspondence printed below we are once again indebted to the courtesy of Purser MAGNA

neutral waters and under the protection of Spain, the Prussian having continued to fire on the retreating Frenchman. If the wind had not been so favorable to the losing *Bouvet*, she would undoubtedly have been captured, as the Prussian managed to free herself from her wreck and disentangle the screw from the ringing which had caught in it, about the time the Frenchman reached neutral waters. The Spanish gun-boat *Centinela* went toward the Frenchman in order to see if she required any assistance, but although the *Centinela* went at the rate of ten miles an hour, she only came up with the *Bouvet* at the mouth of the harbor. The *Cortes* went toward the Prussian and made the same offer.

FELICITOUS RESULTS.

Contradictory reports have been in circulation as to the number of killed and wounded, and the Frenchman is accused of not giving the exact number of casualties. But as all these reports are generally started by scandal-mongers, the statement of the commander must be considered truthful. The Frenchman had three men wounded, was hit three times by hell, and had her machinery disabled; the Prussian had two men killed and one wounded, by hand-grenades and musket balls, and had two of her masts carried away, the hull being uninjured. On Thursday the two killed on the *Meteor* were buried in the Havana cemetery, all prominent Germans and the officers and crew of the *Meteor* attending. The procession was very imposing, but, notwithstanding the solemnity of the act, the contemptible tongue heroes and busybodies of Havana were already at their work trying to get up another row between the two ships, and it is more than likely that another hostile meeting will take place. The commanders of both ships are brave men, and their crews behaved admirably, but the folly of the combat between two insignificant men-of-war, when compared to the main struggle at home, becomes only too apparent. The Germans will give a grand dinner to the officers of the *Meteor*, and are raising a subscription for the benefit of the families of the killed and wounded men.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution here a Court-martial was convened to try those considered as leaders of the rebellion, either as fighting, talking, or contributing members. The Court-martial closed its session on Monday. The following persons, all of them absent from Havana, being sentenced to death and their properties ordered to be confiscated for the benefit of the State, namely:

Cárlos Manuel Céspedes, Francisco Vicente Aguilera, Cristóbal Mendoza, Eligio Izaguirre, Eduardo Agramonte, Pedro María Acríero y Gonzalo Sarrá, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez Betancour, Pio Rosado, Fernando Fornáris, Miguel Betancour Guerra, Jesus Rodriguez, José Izaguirre, Miguel Geronimo Gutierrez, Aracelio García, Tranquilino Valdés, Antonio Lorda, Eduardo Machado, Antonio Zambrana, Ignacio Agramonte, Rafael Morales, Lucas del Castillo, Diego Machado, Ramon Peres Trujillo, Manuel Quesada, Thomas Jordan, Francisco Rus, José Valiente, José María Mora, Antonio Fernandez Bermudez, José María Bastera, Francisco Inguerdo, Plutarco Gonzales, Francisco Cisneros Criado, Francisco Javier Cisneros, Joaquin Delgado, Ramon Aguirre, Francisco Fésser, Ignacio Alfaro, Miguel Aldama, Carlos del Castillo, José Manuel Mestre, Hilario Cisneros, Leonardo Del Monte, José Ma. Céspedes, Francisco Valdés Mendoza, Néstor Ponce de Leon, Federico Galvez, Francisco Javier Balmaseda, Manuel Casanova, Antonio Mora, Luis Felipe Mantilla, Manuel Márquez, José Peña, y Joaquin Aldama.

The properties of MORALES LEMUS, HONORATO DEL CASTILLO, LUIS ATESTRAN and PEDRO FIGUEREDO were also ordered to be confiscated, the gentlemen themselves having died or been killed since the war. Three others also implicated and tried by Court-martial, Messrs MARIANO ALVAREZ, JOSE TRUJILLO and ANTONIO ALCALA were absolved from all punishment and their properties returned.

"WAR NEWS."

The news from the interior is unimportant, and military movements are few, on account of the bad state of the roads. A brigade of Cubans stormed and captured the settlement of San Pedro, about three leagues from Trinidad, killing several volunteers....From Puerto Principe we learn that the Cubans march undisturbed from the Central Department to the very doors of Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards expect a change in affairs as soon as Gen. ZEA takes hold, but the same has been said of every commander who went there since the beginning of the war, and all have achieved the same result....The Cinco Villas are still overrun with small bands, who only await the dry season to set the canefields afire. The planters, aided by the Government, are devising means to save themselves and their property.

CITIZENS ARRESTED.

The *Pabellon*, of Cienfuegos, announces that Gen. PORTILLA is displaying extraordinary activity, having arrested a large number of Cubans, of all classes of society, accused or suspected of sympathizing with the Cuban cause. As PORTILLA cannot catch the insurgents in the field, he takes the surer method of making and catching them at home; but an ordinary police officer could do just as much.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Subscriptions are being opened for the benefit of the sufferers in Barcelona; even Matanzas is making up a subscription, notwithstanding the great misery there....The inundation in the Vuelta Abajo, on the first and second of this month, has destroyed a great deal of the new tobacco, and the farmers will have to sow again. ....MONTAREZ, the famous Spanish counter guerrilla, is here....LAZARO PING, one of the four men who robbed and plundered in Matanzas during the hurricane, has been arrested. Two have been arrested and executed....An official statement, just published, gives the amount of import and export duties collected in the island for the year 1868-69, ending Sept. 1, at $11,843,863; and for the fiscal year 1869-70, just ended, at $12,026,178, an increase of over forty per cent.

QUASIMODO.

Connecticut Farmers as Patent Agents—Some Heavy Swindling Transactions.

From the New-Haven Courier, Nov. 16.

A few weeks ago we gave an account of the arrest of a man named PETER LOWE, charged with forgery, and detailed what information we then had of his connection with certain notes given for town rights to sell a patent bar for a mowing-machine, which notes were alleged to have been obtained in a fraudulent manner. We have since become possessed of fuller and more correct information of the doings of LOWE, and of one IRA BROWN, who is believed to be a colleague of LOWE. The history of these notes is as follows: IRA BROWN, who claims to belong in Providence, R. I., visited the towns in New-Haven County, in the early part of the Fall, and made such representations to a leading farmer in each town, that he consented either to become the town agent for the sale of the patent bar, or else agreed to purchase the town right for $200. Whatever the character of the conference was, it resulted in BROWN's giving the farmer a deed of the patent right for his town. This deed was a printed one, the consideration, which was $200, being plainly printed in it, there being no blanks except for names and dates. At the bottom of the deed was a printed condition, stating that at the end of the year, if the grantee had not sold $200 worth of the mowing-machine bars, the grantor, BROWN, would pay him $400 for the town right, if the profits on the bargain were divided equally between them. BROWN, in each case, received in payment a promissory note for $200, payable in one year, with interest, at the First National Bank of New-Haven. This note was in the usual form, printed on a slip of paper, as notes are ordinarily printed, the $200 being plainly printed and the only blanks left being those for dates and names. These notes the farmers signed, so that they are all genuine. Some claim they they did not know what they were signing. One man says he thought it was an order, and another man says BROWN kept the blotting-paper over the note when he signed. How men could sign such paper and not know what they were signing, is a mystery to people in business. The probabilities are that most the farmers did know. BROWN also left with each party a card, upon which was printed an agreement in which he promised upon the receipt of $20 at Providence, to send twelve of the bars, which were to be sold for $15 each. These constitute the papers that passed between the parties. In October LOWE appeared in New-Haven, and denied to associates twenty-eight of these notes. He was sent to Mr. H. R. KNOWLES, a broker, and offered to sell him the notes for seventy-five cents on the dollar. Mr. KNOWLES offered him forty-five, which he refused. He afterward accepted Mr. KNOWLES's offer, who, after satisfying himself that the notes were genuine, paid LOWE as he agreed. Mr. H. C. PLATT associated with Mr. KNOWLES for two of the notes, one of which was given by Mr. GREEN, of Milford, who, upon seeing his note, declared it a forgery, and legal proceedings were then commenced against the parties, the signature was genuine, as we have before stated. LOWE, upon forwarding the twenty-eight notes, said that he would soon return with $5,600 worth, and at the time of his arrest he had $3,000 worth of these notes. Since the new business has been made public, most of the farmers have settled with Mr. KNOWLES by paying $110 each, which Mr. KNOWLES thinks will, in view of his expenses and the fact that he will not realize on some of the notes, only make him good. BROWN prosecuted the business on an extensive scale in New-York, as it is reported that the Cherry Valley Bank took $100,000 worth of the paper at thirty cents. It is said that the mowing-machine bar is a valuable invention, and that the purchasers of the town rights could easily make a few hundred dollars out of their sale, provided they could get the bars; but it is now said that no bars are sent in response to orders for them. This is the kink which has raised the speculations of the farmers, most of whom seem to feel a little "sheepish" at the results of their patent-right venture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN WESLEY AND THE EVANGELICAL REACTION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By FITZ EDWARD WEDGWOOD. London: MACMILLAN & CO.: 1870.

Notwithstanding MACAULAY's criticism that JOHN WESLEY was the Richelieu of Church organization, or Mr. BUCKLE's laudation comparing him to MARTIN LUTHER, on the more quiet pleasantries of SYDNEY SMITH, the imposing figure of the greatest of all modern reformers, stands forth by its own brightness as the grand central light, illuminating the evangelical revival of the eighteenth century. With him were grouped other members of his family, all of them remarkable; his stern, yet loving mother, whose influence, perhaps, gave Methodism to the world; his more gentle brother CHARLES; the more worldly WHITEFIELD, with his impassioned eloquence; and the elegant yet saintly Lady HUNTINGDON. To us in America, where Methodism is more active and more untrammeled than in England, Miss WEDGWOOD's book is singularly interesting, inasmuch as she devotes many pages to JOHN WESLEY's visit with OGLETHORPE to Savannah, minutely describing its influences on him, and in that portion of his ecclesiastical history, the American ordinations, which, more than anything else, gave to Methodism its distinct and perfected organization.

The canvas used by the authoress is of the largest dimensions, and not only are the chief figures carefully and honestly portrayed, but all their historical and social surroundings are studiously depicted. Differing from most of WESLEY's biographers, who were fervent believers in his tenets, and perhaps little disposed to give us a searching analysis of the ascetic mysticism so peculiar to the founder of this religion, Miss WEDGWOOD treats the subject as it only can be treated by the light of more modern research. Perhaps to a conscientious author no more abstruse problem could be presented than that most curious phase of WESLEY's life, where the haze or doubt and uncertainty enshrouds him, where the longings for some manifestations of God's power, miraculous or otherwise, are demanded by him; and with exceeding delicacy and perfect truthfulness has Miss WEDGWOOD delineated it. In a chapter entitled "WESLEY THE CONFESSOR," that curious stage of mental epidemics, the convulsions, writhings, tortures endured by those bearing WESLEY, are properly ascribed to nervous irritation, unconscious acting, and that strange love of producing a sensation so remarkable in uneducated persons. The authoress, like all modern thinkers, has little belief in the duration of revivals—is inclined perhaps to consider them more hurtful than otherwise.

A most interesting part of the book is that which treats of the direct influences of the two styles of preaching as manifested by JOHN WESLEY and GEORGE WHITEFIELD, and perhaps it would be well if our modern and decidedly sensational clergymen would think over it. While WHITEFIELD drew to his chapel men like Lords BOLINGBROKE and CHESTERFIELD, JOHN WESLEY yearned for a widely different class of hearers. When WHITEFIELD preached, the play-houses were deserted and GARRICK was in despair. His florid style caused his fair hearers to have their rouged cheeks streaked with tears, even to the washing off of their patches, though such emotions were as passing as Summer showers. When JOHN WESLEY wrestled with the Lord, it was with terse nervous power; the impression he left was as if his hearers had been burnt in their innermost hearts with a brand heated red-hot. That WESLEY was conscious of his power, and somewhat disliked WHITEFIELD's distinctive style, was evident from a letter quoted by Miss WEDGWOOD as follows: "Do men gather from that amorous way of praying to Christ, or that luscious way of preaching His righteousness, any real goodness?"

There is one single portion of Miss WEDGWOOD's task, which we sincerely wish she had executed more fully. We refer to the effect of JOHN's, and notably of CHARLES' fervid writings upon the literature of the day. She declares that in the middle of the eighteenth century this paradox was evident—that virtue had for its side art, and vice fashion; and a more copious exposition of the contest of these two factions, would have made the many-sidedness of the book very nearly perfect.

CRUMBS SWEPT UP. By T. DE WITT TALMAGE. Philadelphia: EVANS, STODDART & CO., 1870.

An American Dickens was lost to fiction when Mr. DE WITT TALMAGE entered the church. If any one doubts the fact, let him peruse the volume of sketches above noted. Its contents cover an infinite variety of subjects, from the social life of our great cities to TURNER's pictures, from watering-place vanities to Paris under the shock of defeat; but they are all characterized by the same racy and vigorous style, the same unfailing power of picturesque delineation, added to a continuous ebullition of genial humor of a mind that instinctively takes in the drollery of every-day contrasts, and pierces the disguises of conventional sham and humbug. We don't think any reader can lay down the book before its without having a kinder feeling to his fellow-men, and a clearer perception of how many are the sunny spots in life than when he took it up. The numerous admirers of the popular Brooklyn preacher will be glad to have the opportunity here afforded of listening to Mr. TALMAGE in his easy gossiping vein, and will be more strongly impressed than ever with the varied culture and sympathies of the mind that can range to such good purpose over so wide a field.

MOTTOES AND APHORISMS FROM SHAKESPEARE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

This is a very well-prepared and useful little book. The quotations are all brief, and there is an index "comprising nearly nine thousand references to the infinitely varied words and ideas of the Mottoes." It is one of the best collections of the kind ever published.

New Novels.

VALERIE AYLMER. By CHEVALIER REV. D. AP. PLETON & CO.

A story of a Louisiana belle who is somewhat incontinent, very self-willed, but withal exceedingly charming. The development of the finer and deeper nature of a spoiled darling of fashion is traced with a good deal of skill, and, aided as it is, by incidents at once varied and interesting, there is little difficulty experienced in bestowing upon the book unflagging attention. The characters grouped around the heroine are recognizable men and women, which is no slight praise in these days of stereotyped portraiture. The dialogue is in the main appropriate, and kept strictly within the limits of the requirements of the narrative. Altogether the book forms a very creditable edition to the stock of native fiction.

IN DUTY BOUND. By the author of "Mark Warren," &c. Illustrated. HARPER & BROTHERS.

To any one who is fond of the excitement of keeping the thread of three different stories in his mind at the same time, we recommend the perusal of this volume. A proper selection of chapters may enable him to avoid this exercise by taking each of the narratives separately. It will thus be seen that the book has the rare advantage of serving as three distinct novels, or at one, according to the discretion of the reader. This evident merit must be conceded to it. The chapters are short, pithy and full of action. The characters are sharply defined, without any attempt at elaboration, and the dialogue is severe-

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and unmixed in the process of the wind of plots.

THE WARDEN, HIS WARDENS AND POWERS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. HARPER & BROTHERS.

A reprint in one volume of two of the most fascinating works of a highly prolific novelist. The second of the two is, in the opinion of many admirers of Mr. TROLLOPE, his masterpiece. The Bishop and Mrs. Purdie, Mr. Slope, Mr. Arabin "the Signora," and the rest are nearly as well known as some of Mr. DICKENS' familiar creations, and are in their way, nearly as perfect types of human character. The popularity of such a book is perennial.

THE VIVIAN ROMANCE. By MORTIMER COLLINS. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Valentine Vivian is not exactly a Don Juan, but he is as near an approach to it as the present generation can well tolerate in fiction. His career is eventful enough, and is very cleverly written, and that is the most that can well be said about it.

EPISODES IN AN OBSCURE LIFE. By a Curate. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

These sketches have already appeared in a popular religious magazine. Their excellence has been felt and acknowledged by numerous readers, and they are in every way worthy of reproduction in their present permanent form.

WHICH IS THE HEROINE? HARPER & BROTHERS.

A story with a superabundance of talk and very little incident, a peculiarity that may be explained by the fact that the characters are mostly females. There is, nevertheless, a good deal of genuine pathos to be found in its pages, and the author consistently strives to present a high ideal of character and motive, which gives a healthy tone and purpose to the entire book.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic* for December is unusually varied and interesting. It opens with a paper entitled "Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man," from the ever-welcome pen of RALPH KEELER. As a reviewer remarks in this same number, Mr. KEELER's production gives us a foretaste of the stuff out of which the genuine American novel of the future is to be developed. JOHN G. WHITTIER contributes a poem entitled "The Prayer Seeker," full of simple pathos and solemn feeling. Another installment follows of Mrs. STOWE's "Oldtown Fireside Stories," as also of BAYARD TAYLOR's novel, "Joseph and His Friend." Miss LARCOM's little poem, "A Strip of Blue," is suggestive of the unadorned simplicity of the old English lyrics. The sparkling and brilliant sketches of "Traveling Companions," by Mr. JAMES, are continued. "Rudolph," a monograph, is a paper on a very remarkable boy of ten years old, of whose precocity of intellect and capacity of stumdry so many remarkable proofs are given that the editors find it necessary to profit a note giving the assurance of the author—BARRET PHILLIPS—that it is substantially a statement of facts. The juvenile prodigy exists in a southern city, and we have reason to believe that many others besides Mr. PHILLIPS can vouch for the accuracy of the sketch. A little prose eclogue called "The Miracle Play of 1870 in Bethlehem, New-Hampshire," by "H. H.," is deserving of attention. The most remarkable of the remaining articles are "John Bull at Pool," by Mr. STILLMAN; "A Plea for Silence," by H. T. TUCKERMAN, and "Afoot on Colorado Desert," by STEPHEN POWERS.

—*Harper's* is as usual popular, sparkling, and entertaining. A local subject, "The Brooklyn Navy-yard," has the place of honor. The writer has been at great pains to bring together all the points of interest connected with this, the oldest of our naval establishments. The illustrations are judiciously selected, and accurately as well as artistically executed. "Pio Nono and his Councillors" is a reasonable record of a dynasty, which, in its temporal aspect, is now virtually defunct. "Life in Brittany" is continued, and will be a revelation to most American readers of a wonderful nine of the picturesque, in scenery, manners and costume, too much neglected by our scampering native tourists. The continuation of a popular history of "Frederick the Great" will serve very opportunely to give a key to the growth of the wonderful system that has made Prussia the foremost Power in Europe. AUERBACH's novel, "The Book of the Legion of Honor," is continued, as also "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone." "Bombay and the Parsees" is a paper giving interesting glimpses of a subject on which far too little is known in this country—the wondrous and venerable civilization of Hindostan. The author is evidently thoroughly conversant by actual observation with his subject, and gives in a short compass information which will quicken the reader's appetite for more. Now that a revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 is imminent, the paper on "Blockade Running" will possess exceptional interest as bearing on international maritime usages, which a European Congress would doubtless take into fresh consideration, and which an Anglo-Russian war would probably revolutionize. The other papers are fully up to the average of merit.

—The *Catholic World* is solid, scholarly and distinguished by its customary fairness in controversy and criticism. The review of JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE's *Steps of Belief*, with which the number opens, is a very suggestive critique on the basis of ecclesiastical authority and tradition of the theses of rational Christianity. Mr. O'CALLAGHAN's *Irish Brigades in the Service of France* calls forth an appreciative and highly interesting notice. A paper on "Catholic Literature and the Catholic Public" is in the main admirable in tone and spirit, but there is a good deal of the narrowest vein of Catholicism in such sentences as these: "Every Protestant—or we may say uncatholic—publication contains a drop of poison....We cannot afford to take it without taking also a corrective. Little by little it will extinguish our fervor if it does not undermine our faith." The number closes with two papers relating to the invasion of Rome, discussing the wrongs of the Holy Father in a manner natural enough from the standpoint of the writers.

—*Our Young Folks* presents its unfailing excellence and variety. The chief papers are "We Girls"—the leading serial story, an interesting article entitled "Freed Children in Virginia," another installment of "A Boy's Visit to Pompeii," and a good story called "The Wonderful Secret, and Who Told It."

—*Chatterbox*, for 1871. BRENTANO, No. 38 Union-square.—This excellent volume forms one of the best presents that could possibly be given to a girl or boy. It is full of striking engravings, and the tone of the publication is of the purest and highest kind. There is something in it for young and old, but for the juveniles especially it is a mine of rich treasures. A better annual is not published, and its price places it within the reach of all classes.

The Texas Cattle Trade—Heavy Increase in the Shipments Over the Kansas Pacific Railroad—The Consumption of Western Packing-Houses.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, Nov. 12.

Few people outside of the little world of the Texan cattle trade have even the slightest conceptions as to the remarkable increase in this all-important item of trade. The trade in cattle formerly passing down Red River and via steamboat to Galveston and New-Orleans, is now being done via Kansas City, by means of the Kansas Pacific and the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroads. To give some faint idea of the amount of trade done by these roads in cattle we will give the receipts of cattle from the Kansas Pacific for the month of October, which amounted to [illegible] head of cattle, using in their transportation 1,600 cars. The total shipments over this one road from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, of the present year, were 106,943, requiring 3,629 cars in their transportation. During the present year it is estimated that 125,000 head of cattle will have passed over that road alone. The shipments of cattle over the Kansas Pacific in 1869 only amounted to 41,776 head. This year we have an increase of 70,000 head, which is a large item when it is taken into consideration that this is merely the increase of one month's trade. It may be noted in out of place to remark that the earnings of this road for the past month, amounted to $448,337 49, making an increase over the earnings of the same month in 1869, of $109,541 31. A large amount of the cattle trade is done by business houses of Kansas City. The establishment of beef-packing houses upon a large scale at this place, has given quite an impetus to the cattle trade. One firm alone, that of PLANKINTON & ARMOUR, are slaughtering over 500 head of cattle per day, while the packing-house of GUNCHON, GRAVENS & CO. are slaughtering nearly the same number of cattle. On Saturday last PLANKINTON and ARMOUR killed and cut up 520 cattle, and during the past week 2,400 head were slaughtered. This we claim is a great item of trade, and, we venture to say, is not equaled by any packing house in the country, with four "notches" Chicago, St. Louis, or any other large city cannot compete with us in this item of trade alone. It is estimated that not less than 90,000 cattle have been slaughtered here during the past season. Can we wonder at the immense cattle trade done by our two great railroads, when three Western packing-houses each consume nearly 80,000 head. Old cattle traders assert that this is but a beginning of this immense trade, that next year will see it doubled.

CURRENT NOTES.

The miniature steamer *City of Rague*s has arrived at Worcester, Mass.

The father of the young girl who was abducted from Cohoes some time since, has received almost insane from grief at the disgrace.

A Chicago philanthropist has invented a method of wearing pantaloons without the use of buttons.

A youth respectably connected at Chicago, and not yet seventeen years of age, recently died from the effects of excessive smoking.

Prof. EDWARD W. ROOT was one of the first members of the Faculty of Hamilton College who died during a period of twenty-one years.

By a judicious utilization of convict labor, the Monroe County Penitentiary is soon likely to become a source of profit, instead of a burden, to the tax-payers.

The Ocean Mill at Newburyport, Mass., is now running on full time. It had been idle for fifteen months. Heretofore it has employed its hands, and paid out $10,000 per month in wages.

One of the largest wheat growers of Alameda County, Cal., having had some experience in dealing with commission merchants, chartered a vessel this year himself, and has sent 1,800 tons of wheat direct to the Liverpool market.

A man named LAWSON, the defendant in an action for divorce now being tried at Chicago, succeeded in bringing out in the cross-examination of his wife, that she had at one time "scalped his head in a tin pan containing scalding water."

The Collector of Customs at New-Orleans was obliged, according to report, to issue an order a short time since, forbidding clerks from bringing spirituous liquors into the Custom-house, and from going out to drink during office hours. The yellow fever seems to have badly demoralized Mr. CASEY's clerical force.

The "suspended animation sensation" has penetrated to Utica. A few days since a young man died in that city of delirium, and the body was about being buried when a doctor thought he discovered signs of life. The work of resuscitation was then commenced, but given up in a short time as fruitless.

A young man named HOLCOMB was recently arrested in Georgia for falsifying the census returns of Liberty County. As he was to be paid so much per hundred, he thought he should make a good stroke of business by setting down the population at just double what it really is.

MIKE MCCOOLE, the prize-fighter, has caused the following advertisement to be published in the St. Louis newspapers: "MIKE MCCOOLE, the champion of America, cordially invites his friends and the public generally to visit him at his centrally located saloon, where it will be his aim to provide the best of everything for their entertainment."

GEORGE S. COUTANT, of Rosendale, in this State, who had been robbed of $1,400 about fourteen years ago, while asleep, was lately notified by an anonymous letter, that he would find the amount in a package at the Kingston Express office. He went there on the following day and received it. It was directed in such a way that it would be impossible to trace out the thief through it.

In commenting on the call for an Immigration Convention at Indianapolis on the 23d inst., the Hamilton (Canada) *Times* remarks: "We (Canadians) have the most do-nothing Government in the world. The reason is that it is composed of old and effete politicians. A change is most imperiously needed. The exigencies and necessities of the times demand it. New and more vigorous men should be placed at the head of affairs."

The consolidation of interests between the managers of the Southern Transatlantic Railroad Company and the Lower California Company, is looked upon by the San Diego *Union* as exceedingly important. "The combination thus formed," says that journal, "is powerful enough to build the railroad without Government aid, if the managers are so disposed. The Lower California Company numbers among its directors the money kings of New-York, men who are accustomed to carry through their undertakings."

The St. Clair Flats Canal improvement, it is expected, will be completed before the close of navigation. "As yet," says the Detroit *Tribune*, "but few vessels have been permitted to run through the channel—only those which were certain to do no injury, as first-class steamers, gun-boats, &c., and they have always run through slowly. When it is opened for general navigation no landing along the sides will be allowed, but all vessels must run entirely through, thus reducing to a minimum the damage or injury to the banks. Lights are yet to be erected to mark the location."

A land case, which has been tried in several of the Missouri Courts, during a period of twenty-one years, was lately decided before the Supreme Court at St. Louis, in such a way that it is not likely to be ever brought up again. The plaintiff, a man named JOHN MAGUIRE, bought the land in dispute for $715, in 1846, and in ejectment the same year and was defeated. His last effort to have the United States Supreme Court pass upon the title was defeated on the ground that it had no jurisdiction or power to pass on a question of local State law and practice. The costs are enormous.

THE LATE M. PARADOL.

New Light on His Melancholy Death—Two Previous Attempts at Suicide.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 14.

As is well known, the unfortunate PARADOL succeeded in destroying his life on Thursday morning, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, July 20, of the present year. That he had unsuccessfully attempted the act in at least two different instances before the final accomplishment thereof the following facts, gathered from reliable sources, attest:

On the night of the 18th day of July (Monday) M. PARADOL retired at 9 o'clock. The night was extremely warm, and before parting with his attaché he gave instructions not to be disturbed until 8 A. M. the next day. The order to be called at such an unseasonable hour gave rise to some comment, but as he had acquired the habit of an early riser, the matter, after some little conference, was passed over. At the hour designated, 8 A. M., his valet entered his chamber, the door having been left unlocked, and found the Minister sleeping, breathing very heavily and apparently laboring under the effect of a strong narcotic. The valet called him, but failed thereby to arouse him from his lethargic slumber, and only after repeated calls and shakings did he restore him to consciousness. When fully aroused the Minister had such a wild and vacant look that the attendant, having never heretofore seen him in such a condition, ran from the room frightened, and called assistance. The housekeeper was called into requisition, and found under his pillow a four-ounce vial of chloroform, about one-half an ounce remaining in the bottle. Upon gaining his feet, PARADOL exclaimed, "Alas, unsuccessful!" and forthwith broke into an irritable and excited strain, and ordered the servants from the room. The matter was communicated to the members of the Legation, and from that hour was a constant watch kept over him, fearing that the attempt thus unsuccessful in its result would be renewed.

The day following, (Tuesday,) he remained in his room almost during the entire day. In the evening, in company with one of the members of the Legation, he took a walk and discussed the prospects of the war about then inaugurated between France and Prussia. On Wednesday morning he visited Secretary Fish at the State Department, and while there seemed to be laboring under a severe mental excitement. Afterward he and Marquis DE CHAMBRUN walked through the city, during which the purchase of the pistol was made at the hardware store of JOSEPH SAVAGE, on Pennsylvania-avenue. About 6 o'clock PARADOL retired his restaurant and partook of an evening quite sparingly. A few minutes before he retired to his room, giving instructions to be called at an early hour in the morning. That was the morning which found him a corpse. A little after 1 o'clock his valet, hearing the report of a pistol, entered the room and found him lifeless. The particulars of his death by the pistol are already known, but they have a subsequent failure to destroy his life on that night by laudanum has never before been given to the world. When his valet entered the room he found in the bureau an empty vial of laudanum which would contain four ounces. This PARADOL undoubtedly took, and the potion proved too much, causing nausea, which compelled him to emit it from his stomach, the evidence of which was too plainly visible at his bedside. The supposition is that, failing to succeed in his destruction, by the means of chloroform and laudanum, he deliberately made the third attempt, and used the bullet to end his career.

PARADOL was an Orleanist and a great friend of M. THIERS, always Republican at heart, he accepted with great reluctance the position as representative of the French Government to the United States from the family of NAPOLEON, and resigned, although with every foreboding of an early war. Scarcely had he arrived in our country when the declaration of war was made, and M. THIERS, his warmest friend, mobbed. From that hour he became a changed man. The idea seemed to impress him strongly that he had been sent to sink honorably by NAPOLEON simply to be betrayed. He was suspicious of the Legation at Washington, and apparently thought that his every action was watched on account of his strong republican principles, which contributed to a great measure with the dynasty then ruling France. This one feeling became almost a mania, and sooner than appear, as he probably thought, ridiculous of mind, he sought the only means left to shirk the great responsibility attached to his office.

SOME COWHIDING.

A Senator's Son Attacks a Veteran Editor in Trenton, N. J., and Gets a Second Thrashing—The Young Reporter Said to be Prosecuted—Excitement in Trenton.

No New-Jersey town has for months past had a sensation more absorbing than that which took the City of Trenton by surprise yesterday morning. At about 11 o'clock, ROBERT F. STOCKTON, (son of United States Senator STOCKTON,) a young scapegrace, whose ruffianly exploits these columns have from time to time recorded, attempted to cowhide Col. J. R. FRESEE, the proprietor of the *Daily Sentinel*, and received a sound whipping at the hands of the Colonel. STOCKTON walked into Col. FRESEE's banking-house, in State-street, soon after its opening for the day's business, and loudly called for the proprietor. Col. FRESEE politely answered him, when STOCKTON exhibited a copy of the *Daily Sentinel*, containing an account of a brutal assault by STOCKTON upon a young shop-keeper. The article exhibited spoke of STOCKTON as a dangerous young man, and concluded as follows: "The article contained nothing that has not been published over and over again in the New-York papers, in which the details of STOCKTON's last fight were also given, and was not written by FRESEE, but by one of the subordinates in the editorial office of the *Sentinel*. FRESEE refused to make the apology that was demanded by the young man, and the latter commenced immediately to use more forcible arguments. Drawing a stiff cowhide from under his coat, he attacked FRESEE, laying it on in a most unmerciful manner. Quick as a flash, FRESEE put himself on the defensive, caught STOCKTON by the collar, and dealt him several blows with his heavy cane, breaking the stick over his assailant's head. He then took the cowhide from STOCKTON and belabored him with that until the latter broke away and ran, crying with pain from the effects of the cowhide. The assailant ran down the street, a crowd of boys, who had by some means ascertained what was going on, followed him with yells of derision.

The excitement caused by the affair is intense, and the young man whose attempt to make himself notorious has met with such disastrous results, finds very little sympathy. Col. FRESEE is well known throughout the State, having been years ago the editor of the *State Gazette*. For several years past he has carried on a large banking business in Trenton, and it has been only recently that he has turned his connection with newspapers by purchasing an interest in the *Daily Sentinel*, of which he is now publisher. His assailant belongs to a class of young men presuming upon their father's wealth and respectability, in outraging the moral sense of the community. It is stated that his case will be laid before the Mercer County Grand Jury at its next meeting.

It appears from the statements of the station agent at Morrisville, Penn., on the opposite side of the river from Trenton, that after STOCKTON ran barefaced down the street, he came to the Morrisville Station, pawned his watch for $25, and took the through train for Washington.

Col. FRESEE states that on Wednesday afternoon, STOCKTON attempted to strike him while he was alone in his office, but was frightened away when he found that the Colonel was prepared for him. Officer SHILLMAN was called upon to arrest the assailant, but refused to do so.

Dangerous Entertainment—Fire in a Brooklyn Hotel—Two Men Said to Have Severely Burned.

About noon yesterday an accident occurred in room No. 38 of the Brooklyn House, situated in Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry, which for a time placed that building in jeopardy. It appears that the occupant of the room mentioned was one JOHN TETRO, an amateur chemist, who has for some time back spent much time in making experiments in his chosen science. Yesterday he was assisted in his work by Mr. S. H. BRADFORD, of New-York, and a small boy named WILLIAM KELLY, and the particular object of their attention was a pot of crude petroleum, which they placed in a ring over a gas jet, with the intention of distilling it. The ring in question proved to be too large for the vessel, which was, of course, permitted to drop through it, in doing which some of the oil was spilled upon the flame. The result was an explosion, which burned the three experimenters in the most shocking manner, and the communication of the fire to all parts of the room. The victims rushed down stairs and informed the persons at the office of what had transpired, and several of these latter, armed with blankets and buckets of water, ran up to the scene of the disaster. On entering the room it was found to be one mass of flame, but by a skillful use of the appliances mentioned the fire was subdued before it could communicate with any other parts of the house. The consternation which this little affair created among some of the numerous female inmates of the house can scarcely be described. One in particular, confined on the second floor, made the whole neighborhood ring with her cries to be carried out to the street, and it was not until she had seen her husband pronounced out of danger, and that she could be persuaded to rest in her bed in peace. BRADFORD and the boy were taken to their respective homes and TRETO was taken in charge by the proprietor, Mr. CHAS. D. HALL. The total damage is estimated at $200.

The Census Enumerators Want More Pay.

The assistant marshals appointed to take the census in this City propose to meet on Monday evening next, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, for the purpose of adopting further measures towards securing an advance in their pay by Congress. They think that they are very poorly compensated for their services, and that they should receive three cents, instead of two, per name, their present pay. They do not receive any more now than was paid ten years ago for the same work.

A Desperate Youth—He Attempts Seven Murders in Ten Months.

THOMAS POTTER, a youth only sixteen years old, but whose name is well known in the records of the Police Courts in connection with several daring burglaries, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, when several distinct charges of attempted murder were alleged against him. These charges embrace a number of assaults on unoffending citizens and Police officers in the execution of their duty, and while they develop an extraordinary degree of depravity, recklessness and crime, show, also, a considerable amount of pluck and tact on the part of the prisoner. On the evening of the 9th July last, POTTER entered the liquor-saloon of HENRY JENTA, No. 406 Tenth-avenue, and demanded some cigars. JENTA had some doubts as to the certainty of his receiving payment for his property, and asked that the price be paid in advance. With an oath, POTTER produced a revolver and fired at Mr. JENTA, the ball taking effect in his thigh. The latter fell, and as his bar-tender, HENRY KOESTER, ran to his assistance, he fired at him also, but fortunately missed his aim, and then escaped. A man, named EDWARD CONNER, who participated with him in the burglary, was arrested and convicted. A warrant was then issued for his apprehension, and a few days subsequently Roundsman HUBBARD attempted to arrest him on Eighth-avenue, when he fired a revolver at him, one ball entering the officer's coat. HUBBARD, assisted by Officer CRAVEN, pursued him, and, after firing at them twice, the prisoner succeeded in eluding arrest. On the 27th of September, POTTER was engaged in a serious row in Tenth-avenue, when Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested him, and in attempting to take him into custody received two wounds of a bowie-knife in the arm and chest, which his prisoner escaped. POTTER then appears to have remained in obscurity until the 23d of October, when he met JOHN MCAULIFFE, of No. 436 West Twenty-ninth-street, in Tenth-avenue, and, without any provocation, fired the contents of a revolver at him. One of the balls struck McAULIFFE on the boot, but did no further harm. A few hours later, Officer ATCHINSON, of the Twentieth Precinct, attempted to arrest him on the complaint of McAULIFFE, when he discharged a pistol at his head and then fled.

On the night of the election he shot JOHN GALVIN in a quarrel, and would have killed him but for the interference of the bystanders. Fortune on all occasions appeared to have favored his escape, and it was only on Thursday evening his arrest was secured. On that evening Detectives BRICE and MCDONNELL were passing through Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, when they saw the prisoner approaching them. They immediately determined on his arrest, but POTTER divined their purpose, and drawing a revolver, swore he would shoot any one who should approach him. He ran about five blocks, when, imagining the officers were about to fire at him, he threw down a revolver and bowie-knife, and surrendered. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Judge FOWLER, and held for trial without bail.

The Gold Market.

There was considerable excitement in the Gold Exchange yesterday, but not so great as on Thursday, for the operators appeared to be awaiting definite advices from the other side respecting the results of the present diplomatic controversy. The dispatches received yesterday were almost as contradictory as on the day before, and placing faith in reports of higher prices of bonds in London two prominent brokers sold—one $1,200,000 and the other $1,600,000 during the day. At a late hour, in response to the decline in price, they were enabled to buy in their gold. Operators were in a state of uncertainty all day, and came to a definite conclusion only at a late hour in

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—NOV. 18.

By Judge Brady.

Kelly vs. Jaffe; motion granted and Defendant stipulating not to sue.

Thomas vs. Thomas; motion granted.

Bernheimer vs. Bondman; order modified by striking $10 costs to abide event.

Carter vs. Ayer; motion granted.

Smith and Sand Powder Company vs. Joy; motion granted.

Prouty vs. Hagerty; reference ordered.

Western North Carolina Railroad Company vs. Houston; motion denied.

By Judge Sutherland.

Hagaman vs. Mahoney; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

By Judge Sanford.

Lord vs. Dunning, Kinning vs. Gill, Ehas vs. Hibbard, Apell vs. Stemler, Allen vs. Smith, Central National Bank vs. Clark, Cannon vs. Myer, Manly vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, Sieg vs. Manhattan and Traders' Bank, Oppor vs. Rebel Fire Insurance Company, Bauer vs. O'Connor, Hammond vs. Donnelly; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Maier vs. Hunter; case settled.

By Judge Loew.

Hartmann vs. Martin; default opened, inquest set aside, and defendant allowed to come in and defend on payment of costs of motion and disbursements of trial.

Roberts vs. Wood; the papers marked for identification by the witness must be produced before him by the witness Spalding for the inspection and determination of said referee as to the pertinency and admissibility of said papers in evidence.

Frank vs. Frank; motion granted; judgment ordered for amount of plaintiff's claim, less amount of defendants' counter claim; with leave to defendant to serve amended answer within ten days on payment of costs.

Same vs. Same; motion denied.

Vehslitz vs. Vehslitz; report confirmed and divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 27.—*Robert S. Stevens vs. Victoria Smith.*

This case was argued in the Supreme Court of Kansas. These cases are heard together, as they involve the same questions. By the sixth article of the treaty between the Government and the Kansas Indians of June 3, 1825, certain reservations were made to each of twenty-two married half-breed women, whom were the parents of the defendants in these cases. The parties went into possession and their heirs subsequently conveyed by deed pursuant to their reservations of 80 acres to Stevens; plaintiff in error. Suits were brought by the grantees to recover the land so conveyed on the ground that they were by the provisions of the treaty of 1825 and the laws of the United States, incapable of alienating the lands. The suits were decided in favor of the Indians, the Court refusing to allow the defense of laches to be interposed. Stevens, to be brief, produced an opinion holding that the grantees named therein could convey no title. To that decision this writ of error is taken; and the plaintiff in error contends that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States referred, and the delivery of possession to the grantees named in the treaty, they were by the terms of the treaty, respectively clothed with a fee simple in the lands mentioned, and that no further act was necessary on the part of the Government to perfect their title. But if this is not found to be so, then it is maintained that by the act of May, 1862, the fee was vested in the half-breeds, and they were then at liberty to make a deed to their liberty and convey the fee. That act recites that the land reserved had been surveyed and allotted to each of the half-breeds in severalty, and in accordance with the provisions of the article named. It then enacts that all the title, interest and estate of the United States in lands so vested in the said reserves, who are now living or shall be living at the date of the passage of this act, shall be construed to give any force or efficacy or binding effect to any contract, by writing or otherwise made, or to any lease or authorization of any kind made prior to the date of the issuing of the patent for any of the said reservations or their heirs. It is contended that the word hereinbefore used in the act, and in the conveyances in dispute in these cases were made after the passage of the act, the title conveyed is valid. The defendants in error insist that the proviso of the treaty of 1825, which makes it necessary for the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the reserves in case they should wish to dispose of their lands, make it clear that the fee was intended to be inverted in them for the purpose of alienation in the Indian Territory. It is established that the rule of law that "all contracts which are contrary to the provisions of any statute are void, and that no rights can be acquired by them," applies to the lands in question. The Court reserves judgment.

U. H. Bradley, J. W. Denver and Jas. Hughes for plaintiff in error; Reverdy Johnson for defendants.

No. 23.—*George W. Barnard, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry M. Kellogg et al.*—Error to the Circuit for the District of Connecticut.—In 1864 Mr. Barnard was a commission merchant, and Kellogg was a wool grower and shipper in Buenos Ayres a quantity of wool, on which he had paid advances. Part of the consignment was placed in the hands of brokers in this city, with instructions not to sell without further orders. Subsequently (in August, 1864) a sale was made by Kellogg on account of the firm, which was known to Barnard, and Kellogg, the firm having in person examined our lists and declining to have more opened for his inspection. In May, 1866, Kellogg & Co. notified Mr. Barnard that the wool was heavily packed, which was the fact, and therefore unknown to Mr. Barnard. On the trial it was shown that, by the custom of wool-dealers in New-York, and that there is a warranty by the seller, implied from the fact of sale, that the wool is not falsely packed. Upon these facts two questions arise: First, is such a custom a legal and valid one? and second, if it is legal and valid, is the seller bound by it when he expressly stipulates that the purchaser shall examine the wool to his own satisfaction before he is required to receive it?

The Circuit Court sustained the custom, and decided in favor of the purchaser, and the question here is, whether the decision was erroneous. The plaintiff in error maintains that it is contrary to the common law, and cannot, and so entirely at variance with the rule as to be illegal. (The defendants in error contend that the custom, in trade regulations, is well established, and that the Courts have long sustained them.)

Charles E. Perkins for plaintiff in error; Welch & Shipman for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 18.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Charles Gaddess, et al. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This action was brought against the defendants, as common carriers, to recover damages resulting to the plaintiffs through the alleged negligence of the defendants, whereby a lot of sheet iron, consigned to the plaintiffs, became wet and rusted before it was delivered, and while on the line of Second Avenue, in New-York. The case was first tried before Judge Miller, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs. This verdict was set aside at Special Term. It was again tried in January, 1868, before Judge Cardozo, and a verdict was then rendered for the plaintiffs. The Railroad Company appealed to this Court from the latter verdict. The points relied upon by the Company to set aside the verdict are mainly objections taken to the Judge's charge in regard to the Company's continued liability as carriers after the goods had been landed upon the pier. They also claim that the Judge in the jury upon that point were calculated to mislead the jury. They also claim that the Judge erred in refusing to charge that "under the evidence the defendants were under no obligation put the iron in a warehouse, and that the covering of the iron by the stevedores, as proved, was all the duty which, under the circumstances, the Company owed to the plaintiffs."

On the other hand the plaintiffs, while admitting that they had a reasonable time in view of all the circumstances, after notice of the arrival of the iron, to take it away, claim that the iron was, previous to the storm, owing to the act of the Company in placing the iron upon the extreme end of the pier, which pier was so blocked up that the iron could not be reached by teams, and rendered impossible to get the iron away after notice, by sending daily and several times a day, their carman, who was wanting, to get at the iron, owing to the crowded condition of the pier, and that the negligence of the Company to have placed the iron in such a position that plaintiffs by ordinary means could get at it. They also say that the covering alleged to have been on the iron was insufficient and improper.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiffs and respondents, Mr. M. L. Townsend; for the defendants and appellants, Mr. Waldo McCullough.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

Before Judge Spencer.

SUIT TO RECOVER INSURANCE FIRE—DEMURRER.

Harris vs. Devlin.—This action was brought for the recovery of a fine of $50 for non-attendance as a witness in obedience to a subpœna. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, in that it did not allege that the testimony which it was intended to offer by the defendant; that it did not allege the plaintiff was duly subpœnaed; that the defendant's absence; that the witness refused to attend without defendant's paying a reasonable compensation; that he (plaintiff) had sustained any injury thereby.

Judge SPENCER took the papers and reserved his decision.

N. Watson, for plaintiff; N. Trull, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 18.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

CORPORATION PROMISSORY NOTES.

Sayer vs. The Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The plaintiff sued the defendants to recover the amount of a promissory note, made by defendants. The defense was that notwithstanding the note was signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, it was made before the full organization of the Company, and that its proceeds did not go for the use and benefit of the Company.

The Judge directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,294 19.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 18.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A WOMAN GETS THE BEST OF A MAN IN A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

Henry Stibbens vs. Louisa Ross.—The defendant was the owner of house and lot No. 81 Essex-street, in this City, and representations to that plaintiff that it brought her in a rental of ten per cent. on the purchase money induced the plaintiff to consummate a contract for the purchase of the premises for the sum of $11,000. Plaintiff alleges that he paid a deposit of $1,000, incurred an additional expense of $2 in searching the title, and that he would have realized a profit of $700 on the purchase if it had been completed, which profit he seeks to recover from the defendant, on the ground that she misrepresented the income of the premises. The evidence adduced on plaintiff's behalf was quite satisfactory, solely on the value of the property, which the defendant claimed to have been $11,000.

Lovid T. McMahon for plaintiff; Charles Weale for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 18.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

MONETARY COMMERCIAL SUIT—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF CITIES TO THE AMOUNT OF $100,000.

Henry J. Gardner vs. William Bean et al.—This action in this case representing the firm of Gardner, Bean & Co., large cotton merchants of this City, and

The sales of Gold ranged 112¾@113¾ ▼ cent., the quotation standing 113 ▼ cent. at 5 o'clock P. M., as the closing of Bank hours. The sales of Gold of 1867 were at 109¾@109¾ ▼ cent., and of 10-40s at 106¼@106¾ ▼ cent., the same as yesterday.

In the New-York and Western Railroad speculation a large business was pressed at lower figures than yesterday by ¼@1 ▼ cent. At the morning Board of the Exchange, and in the Long Room in the Afternoon—no Second Board being held, in deference to the funeral of Mr. WEEKS, a member of the Exchange. The bearish feeling against the market, as noticed for some days past, had all the advantage of the European excitement, and also of some discouragement on the part of the *Bull* speculators, although the latter was by no means general, nor was it, to all seeming, participated by the large holders of Stocks. The Southern State Bonds were rather weaker, the Railway Mortgages barely steady, and the Miscellaneous Shares, with the exception of Western Telegraph, indifferently supported. At 4 o'clock the general market had a better look, and there was a partial recovery in prices.

Exchange on London was held at stiff rates—109¼@109¾ for 60 days, and 110@110¼ sight or short sight. The principal Bankers are indifferent about drawing pending the War suspense abroad, while on the other hand there is no marked anxiety to remit. Money rules steady at 5@6 ▼ cent. on call, and 6@8 ▼ cent. for discounts.

At the close of business in the Long Room and Gold Room, the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106¾	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	107¼	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109¾
American Gold Coin	112¾	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¾	69
New-York Central and Hudson	92¼	91¾
N. Y. C. & H Debt Certificates	87¾	88¾
Reading Railroad	101¼	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	111¾
North-west Common	72¼	72¾
North-west Preferred	80¾	80¾
Pacific Mail Company	41¾	40¾
St. Paul Preferred	66¾	66¾
St. Paul Common	69¾	69
Lake Shore	93	92¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	31¾
Toledo and Wabash	31¾	31¾
Western Telegraph	43¾	43¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

Gold receipts	$337,764 57
Gold payments	50,000 54
Gold balance	60,346,124 76
Currency receipts	548,653 00
Currency payments	1,221,345 00
Currency balance	9,730,219 44
Customs	527,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ▼ cent. reg. '81	113	5-20 coup., '67	109¾
6 ▼ cent. coup. '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '68	109¾
6 coup., '81	107¾	10-40 reg.	106¾
5-20 coup., '62	109¾	10-40 coup.	106¾
5-20 coup., '64	109¾	6s currency	110¾
5-20 coup., '65	109¾		
5-20 coup., n. i.	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	67	Ohio 6 ▼ cent., 1886	108¾
Virginia 6s, old	64¾	Kentucky 6s	75
Virginia 6s, new issue	64¾	Ill. Canal Bonds	70
Vir. 6s, reg. old	60	Ill. cou. 6s '77	70
Vir. 6s, reg. new	60	Ill. cou. 6s '79	70
Georgia 7s, new issue	80	Ill. War Loan	100
North Car. 6s, old	40¾	Mich. 6 ▼ cent. '87	102
N. Car. 6s, new issue	38	Mich. 6 ▼ cent. '90	110
South Car. 6s, old issue	71¾	Mich. 6 ▼ cent. '98	110
Missouri 6s	90	Mich. 7 ▼ cent. '87	110
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss	91	N. Y. reg. 5 ▼ ct. 1877	107
La. 6s, issue bonds	65¾	N. Y. reg. 5 ▼ ct. 1878	107
La. 6s, issue bonds	65¾	N. Y. reg. 5 ▼ ct. 1879	107
La. 6s, Funding	65¾	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1870	104
California 7s	111¾	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1871	104
Tennessee 6s	67	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1872	104
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1873	104
Alabama 5s	50¾	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1874	104
Ala. 8s, Funded	64¾	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1875	104
Ohio 6 ▼ cent. 1860	108	N. Y. 6 ▼ ct. Canal 1876	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	99	Tol. & W. cons. conv.	63
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	104¾	Tol. & Wab. gen. ex.	63
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	97	Gt. Western 2d, 1893	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100¾	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '81	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103¾	Galena & Chic. ext.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	97¾	Galena & Chic. 1st	98
Erie 1st M. ext.	96¾	Chic. R. I. & P.	93
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1884	87	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1889	40	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1871	90	Morris & Essex 2d	90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	81	N. Y. Central 7s	100¾
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	85	N. Y. Central New 6s	91¾
Harlem 1st M.	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	86
Harlem 3d M. S. F.	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	84
Albany & S. 2d bds.	93¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	91
Mich. Cen. 1st, 6s	92¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	90
C. R. & Q. 8 ▼ c. 1st	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	91¾
Mich. So. 7 ▼ c. 1st	99	Chic. & Alton 1st	95
M. S. & N. I. 7 ▼ c.	87	Chic. & Alton int.	82
Cen. Pacific 1st bds.	90¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Union Pacific 1st bds.	81¾	Ohio & Miss. cons.	52
Union Pacific 2d bds.	72¾	Ohio & Miss. S. F.	32
Union Pacific inc. bds.	72¾	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ▼ c. 1875	100	Mil. & Mi. P. 1st, 8s	100
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.	61¾	Mil. & Mi. S. P. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	85	Mil. & M. St. P. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	87¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93¾	Joliet & Chicago 1st	102
Con. 7 ▼ c. conv.	87¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	31
Hun. & St. Jo. G.	64	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	14¾
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	59	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	64¾
Lack. & Western bds.	93¾	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	40
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	24
Del., L. & W. 2d	79	N. J. & N. H. 6s	90
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	92	Boston, H. & Erie gd.	72
Tol. & W. 2d	84¾	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	84¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	180	Nassau	104¾
Manhattan	146	Metropolitan	150
Merchants'	118¾	Continental	82
Mechanics'	137	Importers' & Traders'	155
Union	130¾	Park	116
America	120	Chemical	240
City	110	Gallatin National	103
Phœnix	100¾	Hide and Leather	50
Tradesmen's	112	Pacific	160
Fulton	78	Metropolitan Gas	84¾
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Pacific Mail	41¾
National	116	Western Union Tel.	35¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	102¾	Pacific Express	99
Leather Manufac.	140	Adams Express	57
Seventh Ward	111	Wells, Fargo & Co.	38
State of New-York	104	American Express	56
Commerce	122	Union Pacific	40¾
Broadway	160	Quicksilver	43¾
Ocean	70	Quicksilver Mining	43¾
Mercantile	124	Quicksilver Pref.	5
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	1¾
Commercial	80	Mariposa Preferred	4
Broadway	105	Mariposa Trustee certs.	29
Pacific	120	Boston Water Power	17¾
Irving	110	Adams Express	57
Metropolitan	130¾	Wells, Fargo Express	38
Grocers'	112	W. Fargo Ex. Scrip	24
East River	111	American Express	46
Market	125	Pacific Mail	41¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¾	100¾
City 6s, New	102¾	102¾
Camden and Amboy	112¾	112¾
Pennsylvania Central	59	59¾
Reading	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	27	27¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾	26
Northern Central	40¾	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	51¾	51¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	60	60¾

The *Wine & Fruit Reporter*, a weekly journal devoted to the specialties of Grape growing and the Wine market, published at No. 45 Beaver-street, is now in its third year, and is conducted with singular care and ability in the interests to which it is devoted. It has a liberal support from advertisers, but its circulation, considering the rapid extension of vineyards in this country and the profitable growth of the grape, is not as general as it deserves to be. The subscription price is $5, and a French edition is published every fortnight for twenty francs.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,088,118; amount marketed, $1,741,895.

At the Produce Exchange, the dealings in Flour and Grain were again large, and values were higher throughout. The export purchases of Flour and Wheat were quite extensive, particularly so of new crop Spring and Amber White Wheat; and free shipments were made at buoyant rates in the ocean freight line. A fairly active speculative inquiry was noted for Flour, Wheat and Oats. Provisions were quiet; hog products were weak in price. Greceries showed but little animation outside of Java and Rio Coffee, in which a fair trade was reported. Dry Goods and General Merchandise were in light request as a rule. The Cotton interest exhibited less strength toward the close, on restricted sales for prompt delivery, and a very dull business in future contracts. The week's receipts at the shipping ports have been 126,111 bales, against 139,099 bales last week, and 90,600 bales the corresponding week of last year. The week's exports from the port have been 96,819 bales, against 56,806 bales last week, and 46,800 same week last year. The stock at the ports this

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Aug. 31, 1870, was $66,986,720, against $60,931,849, Aug. 31, 1869.

The following are the values of some of the principal articles imported and exported during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1870:

IMPORTS.

Animals, living, $6,104,942; coffee, $19,821,860; cotton and manufactures of, $18,015,819; flax and manufactures of, $11,713,423; hides and skins, other than Turs, $8,570,525; iron and steel and manufactures of, $22,847,628; leather and leather goods, $7,142,145; manufactures of silk, $17,622,[illegible]; sugars, $12,[illegible]; tin and manufactures of, $[illegible]; tobacco and manufactures of, $7,[illegible]; wines, spirits and cordials, $6,[illegible]; wood, and manufactures of, $8,[illegible]; wool, (sheep's,) goat's and camel's hair, $[illegible]; manufactures of wool, &c., $[illegible].

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Wheat, $20,[illegible]; wheat flour, $11,771,347; raw cotton, $[illegible]; manufactures of cotton, $[illegible]; petroleum, $[illegible]; bacon and hams, $[illegible]; beef, $[illegible]; cheese, $[illegible]; corn, $[illegible]; corn meal, $[illegible]; lard, $[illegible]; pork, $[illegible]; tallow, $[illegible]; wool, $[illegible]; and manufactures of, $[illegible].

The number and tonnages of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1870, were:

	Entered. No.	Tons.	Cleared. No.	Tons.
American vessels	1,915	2,278,778	2,544	2,[illegible]
Foreign vessels	3,526	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Total	5,441	6,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent. gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about ninety per cent. by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—market price today 91—that is $910 for bonds of $1,000.

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business, in connection with our dealings in Government Securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their Five-twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NOTICE TO BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The new SHETLAND FRIEZE OVERCOATS, so fashionable this season, can now be had at

COOPER'S

FOR FIFTY DOLLARS.

☞ TWENTY YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE FORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured by deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, covering the entire property and franchise of the Company. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, *free of Government tax*, and are convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best districts of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the finest harbor south of New-York—with Augusta, Ga., and there connects with all the roads which centre at that point.

It forms, with the Savannah and Charleston Road, a line as short as any other from Augusta to Savannah or Charleston, and is the Atlantic or seaboard link in transcontinental lines of road extending west beyond the Mississippi. These facts assure it a business second to that of no railroad in the South, and render its Mortgage Bonds secure beyond any question.

The road will be entirely finished, ready for business, by May 1, 1871.

We confidently recommend these bonds to our friends and customers, as a perfectly sound and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and maps, giving fuller information, sent on application.

We also have a variety of Registered Bonds, issued by towns and counties in Illinois, the interest upon which is collected and paid by the State, for sale on favorable terms.

HENRY H. ROODE & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg	11	Hides, No	300
Beef, bbl	10	Leather, sides	6,670
Cotton, bales	3,[illegible]	Rum, gals	105
Copper, bbls	61	Pork, bbls	453
Cheese, boxes	120	Beef, pkg	260
Dried Fruit, pkg	200	Oil-cake, pkg	40
Wool, bales	1,[illegible]	Lard, tcs	32
Flour, bbls	28,[illegible]	Butter, pkg	1,[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Cheese, boxes	4,[illegible]
Buckwheat, bbls	210	Dullas, pkg	100
Wheat, bushels	41,[illegible]	Oil, bbls	400
Corn, bushels	20,[illegible]	Tallow, pkg	60
Oats, bushels	2,[illegible]	Pig-iron, tons	400
Rye, bushels	3,000	Tobacco, hhds	40
Malt, bushels	2,700	Tobacco, bxs & cs	125
Barley, bushels	28,[illegible]	Starch, boxes	3,[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	924	Whisky, bbls	112
Beans, bushels	60	Whisky, hhds	142
Hops, bales	316	Wool, bales	146

The receipts of Cotton at this port have been as follows:

	Bales.	Exports.	Stock.
1869	37,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	227,[illegible]
1870	37,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	227,[illegible]
Dec. 13, 1869	Inc. 60,[illegible]	Dec. 1[illegible]	Dec. 34,[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles that arrived at this port from the commencement of the year to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870 was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1869	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1870	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Dec.	65,[illegible]	Dec. 3[illegible]	Dec. 1,[illegible]	Inc. 1,[illegible]

The Barley received in 1870 is all new crop and 22,000 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 18,[illegible] bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water

The sales of Foreign Dry Goods have been as follows:

	Entered for Consumption.	Entered for Warehouse.	Total.
Week ending Aug. 31	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Spring, ▼ lb.

Cochineal, Honduras Green Camphor Gamboge, ▼ lb.

Cochineal, Mexican, ▼ lb.

Cream Tartar, ▼ lb.

Cutch, ▼ lb.

Dyewoods, ▼ ton.

Fustic, Cuba, ▼ ton.

Fustic, Tampico, ▼ ton.

Fustic, Jamaica, ▼ ton.

Fustic, Savanilla, ▼ ton.

Gum Arabic, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, East India, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Zanzibar, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Manila, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Mozambique, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Pontianak, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Sierra Leone, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Calcutta, ▼ lb.

Gum Copal, Bombay

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Miss Ella Garmon and Miss R. Montague.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—SERIOUS FAMILY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth, corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gassier.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Dowlage, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
BILLIARDS and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading character by Mr. M. B. Leffingwell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Leading characters by Miss Pauline Cushman and M. C. Wheeler.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

STADT THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WILDSCHUTZ. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Antoinette Ronconi, Messrs. J. B. Kiesa, Mora and Ronconi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

A correspondent in Vienna says that if Russian had expressed a wish for the revision of the treaty a favorable result might have ensued; but that the course taken has created a grave situation, affecting all the settled statutes of European policy, and compelling a common course of action to resist her demands. When the Russian Ambassador presented Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note in Vienna he accompanied it with assurances of the pacific intentions of Russia.

A London telegram says diplomats all claim to have known that the Russian demand would be made sooner or later. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a Congress. The feeling in London financial circles yesterday was quieter, but the London *Times* denounced Russia as a public enemy. The violations of the treaty of which Russia complains are understood to have occurred when the Prince of WALES entered the Black Sea in an English frigate; when Lord BULWER LYTTON made a similar excursion; on the appearance of an Austrian squadron which conveyed the Emperor on a visit to Varna, a Turkish city; and lastly, when the Sultan made a voyage in a Turkish frigate, on which occasion Russia protested ineffectually. The Vienna *Freie Presse* of yesterday confirms the statement that the Austrian and British notes were identical. The opposition in the Hungarian Diet continue to urge decisive measures in the Russian question.

THE WAR.

A Versailles dispatch says King WILLIAM has telegraphed to the Queen that the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG, on the 17th, defeated the French near Dreux, and that Gen. TRESKOW at the same time captured the town, taking many prisoners, and pursuing the enemy in the direction of Le Mans. A London dispatch says it is ascertained that the Prussians in front of the Army of the Loire had not retired to Artenay. They now are said to hold all the strongholds along the line of the Jura Mountains. A "special" to the Manchester *Guardian*, however, says that the Army of the Loire was at Etampes, within thirty miles of Paris, on the 17th. Longroy and Montmédy are to be besieged. A sortie from Mézières was repulsed by the First Prussian Infantry. A London dispatch says the Bremen steam-ship *Magdalena* (?) Capt. WENCKE, which sailed from New-York Oct. 31, has been captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. Earl RUSSELL has written a pamphlet in which he proposes a joint armed resistance to Prussia by the other Powers, should the demand more Rhine Alsace and a portion of Lorraine. He also proposes a strong British reserve based on the militia. Mr. CARLYLE has also written on the war, in the form of two close columns of the London *Times* of yesterday, in which he defends the course of Prussia.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Madrid telegram announces that a committee of fifteen members of the Constituent Cortes is to proceed to Italy to present the crown of Spain to the newly-elected King. The proclamation of the Duke of AOSTA as King was not followed by any of the anticipated disturbances, and the military precautions were found to be unnecessary, says the same dispatch. The Duke arrived in Florence on Thursday, and was made the object of enthusiastic acclamations by the people. Many prominent personages called upon him and congratulated him. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT has been appointed Judge-Advocate-General, to succeed Sir COLMAN O'LOGHLEN.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The visit of Mr. SEWARD to Japan is described as the event of the month. The first interview ever accorded to a private individual by the Mikado was granted to Mr. SEWARD. The Danish Envoy has completed negotiations with the Japanese Government for telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe. A typhoon at Yokohama and Jeddo, recently, caused great damage. The arrival of United States Consul-General SEWARD at Shanghai was the occasion for a dinner, at which the leading Americans there were present. The *North China* accuses Mr. Low, the United States Minister, of "gross neglect and wanton disregard of duty" in the matter of the recent massacre at Tientsin. A telegram from Macao, dated Nov. 1, announces the arrest of the instigator of the massacre, who will be speedily brought to justice.

GENERAL.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General will show that the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries during the year was 15,380,873, (an increase of 2,369,970 or 18 44-100 per cent. over 1869,) of which 9,754,128 were sent, and 5,626,236 were received. The total postages of letter mails exchanged were $1,904,664, or $60,018 less than the previous year, owing to the decreased rates to Great Britain and other countries, from Jan. 1, 1870. The cost of the ocean mail service, including special subsidies, was $1,107,876. Twelve postal conventions were made during the year, in all of which reduced rates of postage were agreed upon.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Detroit on the 21st inst., for the trial of Capt. FERGUS WALKER.

The regular monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, presents, among other interesting features, a table showing the immigration into the United States each year for the past fifty-one years.

Capt. COOPER, of the United States steamer *Colorado*, flag-ship of the Asiatic Squadron, writes to the Navy Department, giving an account of his voyage out, in which he says the *Colorado*, under sail, passed every vessel in their course, including an English clipper ship.

The Hyde Park, Mass., woolen-mill was damaged by fire, on Thursday night, to the amount of $20,000. It is fully insured.

A slight fall of snow fell in Staunton, Va., yesterday morning.

The steam-ship *Montana* sailed, yesterday, from San Francisco for Panama, with 200 passengers and $400,000 in treasure, of which $200,000 in coin is for Callao, $141,000 for England, and $13,000 for Punta Arenas.

Tract Societies.

The embarrassments of the New-England branch of the Tract Society, which have compelled this once very powerful, influential, and flourishing organization to enter on a policy of rigid economy, seem to suggest, also, the policy of going still further, and winding it up. The disease from which the Tract Society is suffering is one from which all publications bearing the character of "organs," or of advocates of special interests or particular ideas, suffer more or less. Not one of them pays its expenses, or leads anything but a sickly or feeble existence—a burden and source of anxiety even to its warmest admirers. The reason, too, is obvious. The tremendous growth of cheap periodical literature within the last quarter of a century has placed within the reach of everybody the greatest variety of mental food, and at the lowest possible rates, in the shape of publications which treat all sorts of topics, and treat them well. If a man wants printed religious instruction in our day, he gets it in his weekly religious paper, which gives him two or three sermons from preachers of repute, either *as natural* or worked up into essays and articles on all sorts of subjects, devotional included; criticism of religious books, denominational and other religious intelligence, and mixed in with it enough secular news and discussion of profane topics to keep him acquainted with all that is going on in the world outside. In addition to this, he has within his reach, if his purse allows it, an abundance of light and entertaining literature, which, if not religious, is at least moral and improving.

Now when the tract societies began their operations, none of this existed. They took hold of a field which was absolutely unoccupied. There was no literature for the million, or at least none which either directly or indirectly undertook their moral or spiritual elevation, and anything that was printed had, in the days of the old hand-presses, a weight and authority which it is difficult for us of this generation to understand. The saying, "I know it must be true, because I saw it in the paper," which now raises a laugh, when it originated described a real state of the popular mind. A tract, therefore, at that time really had an importance in the eyes of every man into whose lap it was thrown, which it has long ago lost, and it supplied a want which is now supplied in a hundred other ways. The same remark applies to those publications of the tract societies which are more pretentious than tracts, and claim the character of treatises. Thousands of private firms are every day producing things of the same kind from better authors than any the Tract Society has at command, and circulating them by means of machinery such as the Tract Society cannot hope to set up. Moreover, in our day, everything which can be had for nothing is undervalued. Money is now so generally diffused, and people have become so thoroughly accustomed to getting nothing good without paying highly for it, that they look with a certain, and not by any means groundless, suspicion on whatever comes to them gratis.

Another way in which the tract societies have fallen behind the age, is in their taking no note, or insufficient note, in their publications of the increased and increasing maturity of the public mind, and the growth of the popular judgment in literary matters. Readers are a great deal older, and more realistic in their tastes than they used to be, and yet the tracts are, in a large number of cases, apparently prepared for a childish population. The "Spiritual Railroad" is a production which, whatever its effects might once have been, now, we venture to say, in nine cases out of ten, excites profane merriment. The popular notions on religious subjects, too, have grown much more spiritual than they used to be. In talking to people of life, and death, and judgment, account has to be taken of these changes.

Moreover, in view of what has been revealed about the Methodist Book Concern, once the pride of the country, it seems very doubtful whether the business of publishing can be safely, profitably, or even respectably carried on by any religious body. Publishing is not a business that can be reduced to a routine. It is full of details, every one of which requires the exercise of a sound, practiced and interested judgment—commercially interested, we mean. It does not do, as the world now is—and as the history of the Methodist Book Concern shows—to buy paper, and leather, and cloth, and select manuscripts, simply with a view to the good of mankind. The good of mankind is clearly best promoted by publishers who also have an eye to profit, and make no secret of it, or, in other words, by private enterprise. Considering what the sins peculiar to this commercial age are, and considering that the agents even of the noblest associations are human, it seems as if it were desirable that the commercial operations—that is, the employment of labor for all purposes but those of direct instruction—should be as limited as possible. Scandals are apt to come of all such operations, no matter what pains are taken to avoid them; and, even if scandals do not come, suspicions about them are sure to be aroused, which, even if they do not show themselves, do the cause of religion more damage than tons of publications can compensate for.

In so far as the spiritual growth of the public can be promoted through the printing press, no one can look at the field and not acknowledge that nearly everything that can be done effectively is being done by private enterprise. Everybody in the country who is capable of reading, either takes a periodical or buys books which serve all the purposes tract societies' publications were ever intended or expected to serve, or else is being urgently pursued, and solicited to do so, by persons whose zeal for enterprise anything a society can hope for from its agents.

What is in Store for the National Democracy.

A desire to bury dead issues has suddenly manifested itself in the Democratic mind. Gov. HOFFMAN expressed it in his Albany speech; and the leading journal of the party in Michigan attributes whatever successes have been gained in that State to the repudiation of repudiators, and the adoption of a moderate policy upon current topics. The Governor would have the country forget the sins of his party. The Detroit journalist declares that had the old leaders been allowed to retain command, nothing but defeat would have followed; if a different result has anywhere been secured, it has been because Democratic candidates "ran pledged against reaction, and in acceptance of the situation."

All this is very pretty. It would have been prettier, in Gov. HOFFMAN's case, had he, too, been able to proclaim the renunciation of his old political masters. There is an obvious incompatibility between his exhortation to "let the dead past bury its dead," and his appearance as the successful candidate of an organization which represents the worst ideas, as well as the worst vices, of the Democracy. If Gov. HOFFMAN would really reform his party, he must begin by interring the Ring. There can be no improvement in this State until the Governor's masters are under the sod.

Still, these avowals and entreaties of Gov. HOFFMAN must be regarded as homage paid by the representative of the most debased type of Democracy to the public opinion which the Republican Party created and keeps alive. The new policy of the Michigan Democracy tells the same story. Its gains are proportionate to its adoption of Republican principles and plans. By discarding repudiation, and bringing itself to pay the debt honestly, by protesting against reactionary measures, by accepting things as they are, and pledging itself to maintain them, by favoring the continued reduction of taxes without reference to abstract theories, its managers adopted, substantially, cardinal features of the Republican platform. Their sagacity was duly rewarded. They elected candidates who, if nominated on regular Democratic ground, would have had no chance. The lesson, suggestive as it is, is not taught by Michigan alone. It is the lesson of all the recent elections, with the exception of New-York, where plunder holds the place of principle, and of Maryland and Delaware, where the relics of slave-barbarism continue to be devoutly worshiped. Everywhere Democratic gains may be measured by the departure from the standard of PENDLETON and SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and by an approximation to the ideas of GRANT's Administration and a Republican Congress. Advantages so acquired are a tribute to the principles and policy of the Republican Party.

When the process thus begun has advanced a few degrees further, the issue will become one between men; and the Democratic Party, overladen as it is with rotten timber, will be very little nearer the consummation of its final purpose. For the governing *sensus* of Democracy must resolve itself into Tammany. *That* is the vital centre of the whole organization. Michigan moderates, and prudent men from Illinois sink into insignificance before TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and FISK. These are the magnates of the party. They are determined to control the next National Convention as completely as they controlled the motley crowd that nominated HOFFMAN at Rochester; and they rely for success upon agencies akin in character to those which secured them success in this City. Our plundered and helpless tax-payers furnish sinews for a wider war than that between Tammany and the Young Democracy. The corruption fund, which has already produced wonders, is relied upon to carry the National Convention. TWEED & Co. have sworn that HOFFMAN shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and they will keep their oath. They will buy his nomination, if it can be obtained in no other way. The Democracy of the country will then have the pleasure of supporting a Tammany ticket, and the country will be brought face to face with the personal issues with which we in New-York have become painfully familiar. When matters assume this shape, we know what will be the result.

Arbitration Instead of War.

Mr. MUNDELLA, in his recent lecture to working men, after treating of the "courts of arbitration" between employers and employed, adverted to another kind of courts, intended to facilitate arbitration on a yet grander scale—namely, "courts of arbitration" between nations. The idea has been in the minds of publicists for many years. One eminent reformer of our legal code has urged it strongly upon the Committee on Legal Reform of the British Parliament, and has presented the urgent reasons for such a court before the Social Science meetings both of England and the United States.

It is believed that there is now sufficient enlightened humanity and earnest Christianity among nations to enable them to realize the folly and barbarism of settling all national disagreements and disputes by force; that it is, in fact, the middle-age trial by duel or personal encounter in place of judicial examination and decision. All thoughtful people see clearly that the principles of the founder of Christianity, though they have slowly embodied themselves in most of the relations of individuals and the customs of society, have scarcely even touched the relations and obligations of nations to one another. The individual Englishman, for instance, if he supposes himself wronged or cheated by his neighbor, does not like his Celtic or Saxon ancestor, at once set fire to his neighbor's cottage and murder his kinsmen. He restrains his malice or his sense of wrong, and refers the whole matter to calm and unprejudiced men, who decide upon his grievance on principles based on common sense and common justice as between man and man. This is an enormous progress from the heathenish custom of deciding every difference with the strong hand; or the semi-civilized rule of determining disputes by single combat. But, on the other hand, the collective Englishman—the British nation—and the Russian nation, having a difference or disagreement, decide it just as the Saxons decided theirs, with the Danes, or as the Russian barbarians of the ninth century settled theirs with the Germans or the Tartars. Under ten centuries of Christianity, there has scarcely been an advance in the mode of deciding the difficulties between discordant peoples. The old "ordeal of battle," or the decision by "iron and fire," is as much the rule between the leading Christian Powers of the world as it was between the Romans and the Britons, or the Greeks and the Persians. It is true that nations once being engaged in war, their conduct toward one another, and the natural cruelty of a hostile struggle, have been mitigated and modified by the spirit of Christianity, embodied in international law. But to prevent war, or offer a means of candidly and peacefully settling differences between hostile nations, international law offers nothing. Mr. MUNDELLA suggested that in the future, the great reform in this direction is especially to be expected from the working classes. They have the most to dread from war. They are the greatest sufferers from it. Having tried arbitration so successfully in their own bitter wars with the capitalists, they may see how rational and feasible it would be in the more terrible wars between nations.

It is true that no international court of arbitration can easily possess an army and navy to enforce its decisions. But neither had the English courts of arbitration between working men and employers any force behind them. Public opinion and mutual interest and agreement are enormous forces in this age of the world. Let our readers imagine that, before the recent French and German war, there had been a solemn and public agreement between France and Germany, that in case of any variance or dispute between the two Governments, the questions at issue should be referred for final arbitrament to an "international court of arbitration," formed of the Great Powers of Europe, with certain limited and defined functions and the power of ultimate decision—is it not probable that this terrible war could have been avoided or deferred? It is true that either party in the dispute could have refused to abide by the decisions of such a court. But the very proposition would have given time to cool heated passions; the sober second thought would have arisen; the working classes would have uttered their voice for peace; the ambitious leaders would have been forced to hesitate, and the power of the best public opinion of Europe would have been brought to bear on the embittered feelings on both sides. Christianity and public morality are still powers, and enormous ones, even between nations, if they can only be expressed by organized means.

One of the greatest causes of all wars is pride, and the fear of humiliating the national dignity. But a decision of an impartial court might be accepted by a nation, even in the heat of their passion, without wounding their pride or dignity. They might feel themselves wronged, but it would not be by an arrogant rival, but by the mistaken opinion of the civilized world. In the present threatening controversy between Great Britain and her allies and Russia, how certainly would the reference of the points in dispute to an international court prevent a destructive and useless war, and save thousands of homes from poverty and suffering, and precious hoards of valuable lives. What is accused in England, is not so much anxiety about the Black Sea or the safety of Turkey, as irritation against the overbearing tone of the Russian demands. When pride is touched, concessions are put out of sight. If the question were referred to a court and decided against England, and the Black Sea became a Russian lake, there would be almost complete indifference in Great Britian; because her pride would be saved. Were it decided against Russia, it is certainly among the possibilities, that the public opinion of the world thus expressed would withhold her from her effort to break the Treaties.

The Election Law.

Gov. HOFFMAN labors under a slight delusion if he imagines that Federal authority will not hereafter enforce the Election law. The late proceedings in this City, he declares, constituted the first exercise of Federal power in this direction, and he prophesies that they will be the last. We predict in return that he will find himself mistaken.

The utility of the new law has been satisfactorily established. Some defects in its administration deprived us partially of its benefits, but on the whole the honest citizens have reason to be satisfied with its operation. It gave us a fairer election than we have had for years. It it did not absolutely prevent frauds, we may thank timid agents of the law, rather than blame the law itself. It gave us, above all things, Judges who promptly tried offenders, and punished them, when convicted, with a readiness which inspired terror in the ranks of the law-breakers. And we have not yet seen the last of it even in connection with the contest which has afforded Gov. HOFFMAN so many grounds of exultation. The investigation in progress under the direction of the United States Marshal, will yet bring to light cases of fraud whose perpetrators have begun to fancy themselves safe; and while Judge WOODRUFF is on the Bench, we may be quite sure that there will be no hesitation or weakness in inflicting upon them the penalties they deserve.

But the law is not perfect, and the country will look to Congress for such an amendment of its details as will render it in all respects efficient. What are its defects and by what provisions it may be strengthened, are questions that deserve the immediate and earnest attention of the Government. Only careful inquiry can discover the weak points as tested by experience, and only careful thought can so fortify the law in regard to them as to insure the attainment of the objects contemplated in its enactment. Its most obvious defect seems to outsiders to be the omission of any adequate provision with reference to counting the votes. It covers with more or less completeness the registration before the election and the reception of votes at the polls; but the subsequent counting is left to the tender mercies of local officials. In our late election, fraud crept in at this stage, and no Federal authority was able to prevent its perpetration, or to secure the punishment of its perpetrators. The result in some districts was, that WOODFORD and LEDWITH were cheated out of votes to which they were entitled, and that the majorities for HOFFMAN and HALL were correspondingly increased. There is need for so amending the law that we shall have guarantees of its enforcement from the beginning to the end of an election.

The value of the law and the interest felt in its operation are not confined to New-York. The riot at Camden proves that the franchise is not safe from the assaults of a New-Jersey mob, when the polls are left in the hands of local Democratic officials. Federal authority alone can secure a peaceful and honest election in parts of a State which are addicted to disturbance. In Virginia, too, during the recent election, outrages were committed by Democrats which practically disfranchised numbers of citizens. The proceedings in several of the counties, and in the City of Richmond, remind us of the tricks and frauds which have served Tammany so well, and indicate the need that exists for the national enforcement of a national statute. The variety of circumstances to be covered by the law furnishes an argument for conducting on a broad basis the investigation as to its working, and for making such changes in it as shall punish violence and baffle fraud, whether in Virginia or New-York.

Self-Murder.

That suicide is the most illogical of crimes scarcely needs demonstration. Usually it is the last refuge of cowardice, taken in the semblance of courage and blindly accepting the greater evil to avoid the less. Perhaps it is not often so palpably absurd as in the case of that unhappy and unwarlike gentleman who, having a duel on his hands, killed himself in the evening for fear his adversary might kill him in the morning. Still, in most instances the act of self-destruction, when not traceable to positive insanity, is unreasonable as well as wicked. In very many instances the weak impatience of despair only by a little anticipates the very good it craves and flies to death for want of. Not to speak of that rash and improvident beggar who is constantly blowing his brains out, in the newspapers, the day before his forgotten uncle leaves him a fortune, the sad precipitancy of PREVOST-PARADOL is a mournful warning against all premature discounting of the future.

Being thus inconsequent and illogical, suicide seems to be the last offense which ought to commend itself to the taste of a clear-headed and practical people. Yet it is increasing in the United States at a rate which threatens to put them at the head of suicidal statistics. Of course, we omit from this comparison such countries as Japan, where self-murder is an established element of political etiquette, and China, whose overflowing population makes it seem almost a social and humanitarian necessity. But among civilized nations, certainly, we must soon take the lead in this respect. Even France, where suicide was wont to rank among the ordinary and commonplace incidents, like dining, or dueling, or making love to a neighbor's wife, where Cupid throve on arsenic and all true romance ended picturesquely in a pan of charcoal,—even French must soon yield us precedence. No one who reads the newspapers can have failed to observe the increase of suicides all over the country, and the trifling nature of the pretexts on which many of them were committed. Among the very young, particularly, self-murder is spreading with frightful and distressing rapidity. A lad is reprimanded, and straightway hangs himself in his father's barn. A young girl is reproved by her mother, and directly flings herself under the wheels of a passing train.

Where shall we find the explanation of this painful phenomenon? Must we attribute it to unhealthy mental and moral training, to morbid physical development, or to the effect of that indefinable attraction which is vaguely called the spirit of the age, and which is, if we may judge from the precocious tendency to rise, everywhere evinced by the rising generation, a most unclean and evil spirit? There is often a curious sort of variety which often impels to sentimental self-murder for the sake of the posthumous fame or pity or admiration it may excite. In the explanatory letters of suicides this motive is often oddly perceptible. But what shall we say of a *fait-divers* prompted by curiosity, as in the case of the poor lad of seventeen, who lately poisoned himself in this City in order "to see what was beyond," or of that seventy-year old New-Hampshire farmer, who, a day or two ago, concluded to hang himself because "he had seen the machine, but didn't understand it?" What psychological condition will satisfactorily account for such freaks as these? Of course, it is easy to say temporary insanity, and most people will dismiss the matter with that ready verdict, but is there not something more than this? Is there not visible in this increasing tendency to suicide, a radical defect of education or a radical taint of blood, which it behooves our wise men to inquire into and remedy?

We shall doubtless have taken the most direct step toward checking so fatal a malady, on addressing ourselves as a people, more systematically and thoroughly than, it is to be feared, we now do, to the moral training of our youth, and to the cultivation of that lofty standard of private and public integrity which really makes the social happiness and insures the moral tone of a nation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The first attempt on the part of the French to bring forward an army to the relief of Paris has ended in disaster and defeat. The troops which three days ago occupied Dreux, at a distance of about thirty miles west of Paris, were intended to attack that portion of the German Army posted between Versailles and St. Cloud. Before the attempt could be made—an attempt which would doubtless have been seconded by a series of sorties on the part of the garrison—the Germans under the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG drove the French out of Dreux and effectually baffled the whole enterprise. The importance of this victory is sufficiently obvious. It leaves the investing army secure for some time to come in their tranquil task of starving out Paris; it turns back the rising tide of confidence resulting from the successes on the Loire, and it makes the result of the battle impending to the north of Orleans of the gravest possible moment to France, since a disaster there would leave but one of the newly-organized armies—that of the north—not demoralized by defeat.

We cannot concur in the recommendation of a contemporary, that the Republicans in the Assembly shall "concentrate their votes for Speaker on HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland County." Mr. RANDALL is correctly described as a Democrat of the old school; but why the Republicans, being equal in numerical strength to their opponents, should select as their candidate a Democrat of any school, old or new, we are unable to understand. If the choice were limited to Democratic candidates, it would be the duty of Republicans to support the best of them. But this necessity does not exist. The Republicans are really more likely than the Democrats to be able to elect a Speaker of their own choice. They are united, while the Democrats suffer from the discontent and jealousy of several of their number. Unless Tammany succeeds in once more putting its nominee into the chair by the force of money, the defection of quite enough to turn the scale is at least probable. With this prospect before them, it is the duty of the Republicans to hold together, and to present a good Republican for the Speakership.

After a long interval of "golden" silence, CARLYLE has come out with two columns and a half of "silvern" speech in the London *Times*. The sage of Chelsea is too little of a believer in government by the people to have any great faith in the French Republic, and is too firmly persuaded of the beauty of government for the people to have anything but unlimited faith in the policy of Prussia. It is to be hoped that the latest utterance of the great "Sartor" will be found to contain some distinct intimation of his views on who is the veritable King or "able man," as he defines it, of the German invasion. The external world persist in regarding BISMARCK and VON MOLTKE as the representatives of the German policy and power. We are curious to see whether the legitimate successor of the great FREDERICK is accepted by CARLYLE as the real hero of the struggle, and whether the Princes, who as Field Marshals, take precedence of the man in spectacles, in whose hands they are merely pieces in the great strategical game, come up to the philosopher's ideal of leaders by nathral as well as by divine right.

The honest Republicans of this City are manifesting their determination to purge their various organizations of men who use their Republicanism as a cloak to conceal service rendered to Tammany. The associations in the Sixth, Tenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts have already expelled members who in the recent election aided the enemy in defeating the regular Republican nominations; and in other districts committees are at work investigating charges preferred against members in relation to the same subject. In almost every district the most intense indignation prevails against those known as Tammany Republicans, and their expulsion is demanded, not less as a punishment for treachery in the past than as a means of preventing treachery in the future. While the process lasts, some bitterness of feeling will continue; but it is better to endure that now than to allow the Republican organization to be converted to purposes by tools of the Ring. Let there be peace as soon as possible; but there will be no peace worth having until principle has been fully vindicated.

This morning's dispatches on the Eastern question are chiefly remarkable for the summary they give of the statements contained in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*. This paper is the organ of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and has a sort of semi-official authority as an exponent of national policy. On the face of them these utterances have a tone decidedly pacific. But there is a sinister hint of preparation for the worst in the stipulation for an immediate meeting of any Congress that may be agreed on, and there is a clear intention of another interference in the affairs of Turkey, implied in the reference to the internal conditions of that disjointed State. It is difficult to see how a European Congress is to be got together, unless Russia withdraws so much of her late manifesto as expressed an intention of setting aside the treaty of 1856. If neither Great Britain nor Russia will alter the tone in which the question has been opened, avoidance of war appears simply impossible.

The superior strength of the national over the purely liberal sentiment in Germany may be inferred from the rejection of Dr. JACOBY by his constituents, on account of his late opposition to the Government project of annexing Alsace and Lorraine. This affords another proof in addition to those lately given, that the German people are almost unanimously bent upon the retention of the conquered provinces. All political distinctions in Germany are at this moment obliterated by a common feeling of enthusiastic patriotism, and the recovery of the ancient possessions of the Empire has been made one of the most emphatic demands of this universal ardor, which a well-fought struggle has raised to fever heat.

The returns from the doubtful Assembly districts in the interior having definitely settled the fact that there is to be a "tie" in the next Assembly, the Tammany Ring have at last decided that Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, the only Republican member elect from this City, shall be "counted out." The method proposed, as we learn, is this: Mr. TWOMBLY is elected by seventeen majority. The Ring profess to have discovered nineteen ballots cast for Mr. TWOMBLY which omit the number of the Assembly District in which he was a candidate; and on this paltry technical ground it is proposed to throw those ballots out of the count. The result would be to give CAREY, the Democratic candidate, two majority. Now, there are three rural districts in the State in which Democrats have been returned as elected by less majorities than that received by Mr. TWOMBLY, and in either district a better pretext could have been found for "counting out" than that which is to be used against the successful Republican. The result of this contemptible but characteristic proceeding of Tammany will probably be that Mr. S. S. COX's seat in the next Congress will be contested, the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District alleging that far better reasons can be found for ousting COX than are assigned for this attempt to cheat TWOMBLY out of his seat.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

MATINEES TODAY.

Following are notices of the matinee entertainments at local theatres, this day: At Wallack's, a special representation of "The Serious Family" will be given. At Booth's, Mr. JEFFERSON will appear in "Rip Van Winkle." At the Fifth-avenue, the last day performance of "Man and Wife" will take place. At the Fourteenth-street, Mrs. LANDER will figure in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." At the Grand Opera-house, "Les Brigands" is to be sung. At Woods, "Paris" will be rehearsed. At Lina Edwin's, the comedy of "Billiards" will be the main work. At Niblo's, "The Rapparee" is to be represented. "We Willie Winkie" will remain the attraction at the Olympic. A grand popular concert—the first of the season—is to take place at Association Hall. The usual day-show will be offered at the New-York Circus.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A change of distribution in the opera of "Les Brigands," will be effected to-night. Mlle. SILLY will personate *Fiorella*, instead of Mlle. MONTALAND.

MISS KEENE'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall, Wednesday, by Miss MARIE KEENE, the young and accomplished pianist, whose first appearance was recently effected with such flattering success. We shall refer to the artistic aid Miss KEENE will have, and to the programme she will interpret—a severely classical one—hereafter.

ETHNOLOGICAL.

The Latin and Teutonic Races Compared—Discourse of Dr. Holland Before the Liberal Club.

A regular weekly meeting of the Liberal Club was held, last evening, in their rooms in Plimpton Hall. There was a large attendance. After the usual formal business, Secretary D. T. GARDNER read an interesting communication from Prof. A. R. ROSSELER, of the United States General Land Office at Washington, on the subject of diamonds. From this it appears that Dr. GOFFRAY and other learned chemists have come to the conclusion that diamonds are crystallized from solutions in water highly charged with carbonic acid. It was also stated that the most recent information relative to diamonds in this country is, that small crystals have been found in Oregon in association with native platinum.

Dr. E. G. HOLLAND read a paper on "The Latin and Teutonic Races." The doctor said that while speaking of the two races named, he would incidentally refer to other races, namely the Jewish and the Greek, which in their day had their uses, but their time was past. No race can forever rule. A race non-progressive, and which for 3,000 years has lain in barbarism, must necessarily become exhausted. No race or nation can stay in power after it has fulfilled its uses. Three races of mankind have played their parts in the grand drama of the world, and their power is ended. He referred to the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans. The Greeks in some respects excelled, as for instance HOMER in song, PLATO in thought. In his judgment ALEXANDER was a benefactor of the race. True, he carried the Greek character and customs wherever he went, but the progress of Christianity was greatly owing to his carrying on the war and conquering the territory through out Asia Minor. All these by-gone races were useful in the grand scheme of Providence. Humanity is a unit of many parts. No part of the world for hundreds of years has had so much intellectual thought as that of the Teutonic race. Liberty is the Germans birthright, not his Utopia, and this, though from the Latin race they learned the principles of monarchy. Liberty was discovered in the wild forests of Germany. LUTHER could no more have arisen and flourished in Rome or Madrid than oranges can be raised at the North Pole. Austria with its thirty-six millions cannot produce one great, noble-minded, high-souled man. The ancient Germans gave us the idea of liberty, which was theirs above all other nations. The genius of a race is sure to culminate in a few bright examples. It may be said that in song and as a writer of tragedy, SHAKESPEARE has the pre-eminence; in patriotism, WASHINGTON; and so on, of other bright examples in other spheres. One thing was certain the best law schools of the world were Teutonic. He pointed to such jurists as GROTIUS, VATTEL and PUFFENDORF. There was more of legal mind suggested by such names than in all the Latin race. Again, as by a disposition to acquire colonies, the Teutons travelled the Latins. Poor Italy with the petrified chair of St. Peter, had long since ceased to think of colonies. The value of Protestantism had been uniform, but for the older system from which it grew. The highest id

POLITICAL.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The New-York Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers resumed the official count of the votes cast at the last election, in the Supervisors' room, yesterday. The following members were present: E. R. Hart, H. Woltman, Schlechting, Mitchell, O'Neill, Wenck and Conlan, who presided. The Seventh and Eleventh Wards were completed—a few discrepancies and errors having been found in the Sixteenth. The table which we give below will strike the Republican reader, at least, as somewhat strange. That Ward is known to be largely Republican, nevertheless, according to the official count, HOFFMAN, for Governor, received many more votes than WOODFORD, but FRENCH got a majority over HALL for Mayor.

The vote for Mayor in the Third District of the Sixteenth Ward presented a peculiar discrepancy, which smacks of a little "gouging" game therein. The Deputy County Clerk's figures gave LEDWITH 338 and HALL 116, which figures were maintained by the Deputy against the assertion of Mr. E. R. HART, who kept the ballot for the Ward. But, after a few assertions and contradictions it was found that LEDWITH's figures should have been transposed, and made to read as entered of 338, in which result the Deputy Clerk's mistake was corrected. In this district, also, were found 47 blank votes for Governor and 12 for Controller. In the Fourth District there were 11 blanks for Mayor and 16 for Controller. In the 17th District 3 blanks for Mayor and 20 for Controller. In the Eighth, 6 blanks for Governor, 20 for Mayor and 7 for Controller. In the Ninth, 6 blanks for Governor, 10 for Mayor, and 1 for Controller. In the Eleventh, for Governor, 11; for Mayor, 20. In the Twelfth, 3 for Governor, 18 for Mayor, and 1 for Controller. In the 13th Ward, 5 for Mayor and 5 for Controller. In the Fifteenth District, 15 blanks for Governor, 13 for Mayor and 17 for Controller. The returns were more bunglingly made in this entire Ward than in any other we have examined by the Board. In the Sixth District, for Controller, COMMOLLY received 166 votes, and TAPPAN none—an exceedingly small vote when 598 persons registered. In the Ninth District, errors on the Controller's vote demanded the summoning of the inspectors and canvassers of that district—the names of the State Controllers having been inserted, in place of the City candidates. Then again, different returns were mixed up on the same sheet, and these misplaced in covers—the Eleventh in the Twelfth and vice versa. There were no returns for Controller in the Eleventh Election District.

The canvass of the Eleventh Ward passed off without any material error or discrepancy in the returns. On the vote for Governor there were 50 scattering votes, 8 defective, and 2 blanks. On the vote for Mayor 30 scattered, 28 were defective, and 16 were blank. On Controller 36 scattered, 27 were defective, and 27 vote blank. At 1 o'clock a recess of one hour was taken. The following is the vote in tabular form:

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Gov. Hoffman.	Gov. Woodford.	Mayor. Hall.	Mayor. Lel. with.	Cont. Connolly.	Cont. Tappan.
1	211	6	79	111	95	91
2	37	41	11	30	40	53
3	220	52	111	170	203	121
4	230	52	146	106	145	127
5	170	158	139	141	151	104
6	114	209	72	208	165	No ret.
7	136	111	121	126	102	93
8	136	112	121	126	102	111
9	176	129	146	158	128	120
10	207	79	183	170	128	150
11	180	90	159	111	100	No return.
12	217	122	189	227	198	242
13	203	104	185	223	170	237
14	215	104	126	196	148	176
15	214	114	202	202	172	188
16	165	103	139	157	146	154
17	199	127	100	181	113	146
18	209	124	175	276	183	225

At 2 P. M., the canvass was resumed with the Fifth and Twenty-second Wards, as follows:

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.	Gov. Hoff.	Gov. Wood.	Mayor. Hall.	Mayor. Lel. with.	Cont. Connolly.	Cont. Tappan.
1	149	32	81	102	102	103
2	129	49	68	116	98	100
3	162	73	102	140	109	100
4	153	58	91	128	102	98
5	142	61	115	76	120	71
6	97	43	49	90	42	89
7	114	101	101	102	94	95
8	135	124	106	124	124	124
9	152	49	104	81	76	No return.
10	201	77	164	128	149	116
11	167	79	127	98	110	97
12	92	32	67	40	52	27
13	117	49	101	62	94	60

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Gov. Hoff.	Gov. Wood.	Mayor. Hall.	Mayor. Lel. with.	Cont. Connolly.	Cont. Tappan.
1	132	17	102	30	107	40
2	203	67	62	93	162	62
3	174	48	156	120	137	82
4	226	61	175	97	159	61
5	201	89	211	120	141	57
6	192	37	97	40	52	27
7	115	37	101	49	90	52

In the Fifth Ward on Governor there were 6 blanks; on Mayor, 6, and 7 scattering, and on Controller, 67. In the Twenty-second Ward, 49 blanks on Governor, 12 defective and 4 scattered; on Mayor, 22 blanks, and 16 scattered; on Controller, 207 blanks, and 4 scattered. There were no returns for Controller from the Sixteenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, and in the Seventeenth District the State Controllers names were given instead of the City. In the Second District, Second Ward, Mr. BRENNAN was returned for Controller, with a vote of 297, according to the Supervisor's list, but 279 according to the Deputy County Clerk's, against 243 for TAPPAN. In the Nineteenth District LEDWITH had 345 against HALL's 116 votes. The Inspectors were, of course, called to the office to explain the cause of such a discrepancy. The inspectors were summoned also to answer for making LEDWITH's return in the Twenty-second District 302 instead of 202, as which had previously been the Board decided to fix it. In the Twelfth Election District of this Ward (Twenty-second) these votes were blanks on the Governor's vote, and on these blanks doubtless hung many thousands bets. They probably were thrown in to kill an any Democratic majorities that might be needed. But the public are helpless in the matter, and may as well submit gracefully as not. The Board, at 4 P. M., adjourned until 11 A. M. today.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

The Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of this City was held, last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Gen. PLEASONTON presiding. The Executive Committee reported that there were twenty-three associations of soldiers and sailors, numbering 2,400 members, and that the whole expense of the late political campaign had been defrayed by the members of the Committee. The contributions amounted in the aggregate to $721 87, all of which had been expended. Gen. PLEASONTON and Col. KEYGAN made a few remarks, in which they suggested that the organization should be kept up, and they said that it was a fact that during the late campaign the most earnest work had been done by the members of that organization. It was suggested that a room be hired at an expense not exceeding $1,000, which should be used as a club and reading room. This suggestion was adopted, and Col. MONGAN, Col. BURNS, Gen. LAWRENCE, C. W. COUTAN and Capt. PAIGE, were appointed a committee to get a room. The meeting then adjourned.

The Richmond County Canvass.

The Republican member of the Board of Supervisors, of Richmond County, desires, in justice to his Democratic associates, to correct the information contained in the TIMES' report of the official vote of that County, that there was any desire or intention on their part to count out Mr. ALLSTON for Sheriff, or in any way alter the returns, as reported by the Inspectors.

The German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. SIGMUND KAUFMAN presiding, held a meeting yesterday at the Cooper Union last night, when a letter from Mr. BETHELL, a committee was appointed to report a plan for the reorganization of the Central Committee by the ensuing year as the next German ward. The Committee was composed of Mr. BETHELL, Dr. GEBEK, and Messrs. GRASS, NAUMANN and KOERNER. Action was also taken in reference to amending the Constitution, and for that purpose an extra meeting is to be held two weeks hence.

New-Jersey State Canvassers.

The Governor of New-Jersey has appointed the following Senators to act with him as a Board of State Canvassers: Senator LITTLE, of Monmouth; Senator TAYLOR, of Essex; Senator ROBBINS, of Middlesex; Senator BELDEN, of Salem. The Board will meet at Trenton on the 29th of November, at 2 P. M., in the Executive Chamber, and will declare the result of the vote for members of Congress in the several districts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official returns show that Gen. WOODFORD received exactly 10,000 votes in St. Lawrence County.

A letter in the Wilmington *Commercial* reports that before the election in Delaware the Democratic Rifle promised that, should they succeed, J. GLANCY JONES should be elected to the United States Senate.

The Syracuse *Journal* shows that the Democratic vote for Governor in the Twenty-third District is 10,849. The total vote for DANIEL MCCARTHY, for Congress, is 10,538, or 311 less than the Democratic vote.

Revised official returns of the vote in Orange County, published by the Middletown *Press*, show that Mr. ISAAC V. MONTANYE, Democrat, has been elected to the Assembly by ninety-one majority, the vote standing 6,896 to 3,804, and not 3,805 to 3,804, as first published.

New-Hampshire has nine Republicans who are "prominently mentioned" in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. Then there are six Republicans in the First District who are desirous of being sent to Congress, six in the Second District and six in the Third. There will be a few more before March.

The Keene *Sentinel* is urging the nomination of Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN, of that city, for Congress in the Third District of New-Hampshire, and is trying to prove by last year's vote that the Republicans cannot elect any one else. To do this it reckons the temperance vote against the Republicans, which will hardly do in the Granite State.

Steuben County official vote, gives Gen. WOODFORD, Republican, 765 majority; J. G. BENNETT, Democrat, has about 400 majority for Assembly in the First District and A. C. BARNEY, Republican, has a majority of about 1,100 for Assembly in the Second District. The majority in the county last year, on the State ticket, was 755.

Seventy-three counties in Illinois from which official returns have been received, give LOGAN for Congressman at large, 109,799 votes, and ANDERSON 89,867. Two years ago the same counties threw 161,827 Republican votes and the 805 Democratic votes. Thirty counties to hear from (which include Cook) gave a Republican majority in 1868 of 14,548. The indications are that LOGAN's majority in the State will be from 20,000 to 30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of a Pennsylvania State Senator—The Pennsylvania State Temperance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—WM. W. WATT, State Senator from the First District, died this morning. His decease will leave the particular in the State Senate. A special election will have to be held to fill the vacancy, but it cannot take place until after the meeting of the Legislature, upon a warrant signed by the President of the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—G. DAWSON COLEMAN has consented to become the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. MACKEY, the present Treasurer, is to decline the nomination.

Working-Men's Union—Repudiation of Some of the Views of Mr. Mundella on the Labor Question.

A regular meeting of the Working-Men's Union was held last evening at their Assembly Rooms, No. 237 Bowery, Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG in the Chair. The delegate from the Tailors' Association drew attention to the strike now existing amongst the workmen in the Broadway stores, and said that from the number of non-society men it brought into the organization, he was disposed to favor it.

Mr. YOUNG said that a recent action had placed him in a position where he would be enabled to forward the interests of working-men, subjected to any injustice, and he would exercise it to the utmost of his power.

Mr. O'CONNOR gave his assumption to the principles enunciated by Mr. MUNDELLA when on the subject of strikes, and proposed "That we, the working-men of the City of New-York, repudiate that portion of Mr. MUNDELLA's address which says that every man has a right to decide whether he shall or not be a member of the union," for that address put forth by the honorable gentleman has already done the trades' unions of America the greatest possible injury.

The resolution was adopted.

It was also resolved to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with any other organization on strike which might demand co-operation.

The question of holding a public meeting in the Cooper Union, to reply to the arguments of Mr. MANDELLA, then came up for discussion, and a proposition to answer through the medium of the Press was adopted. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Stock Exchange.

The building now occupied by the New-York Stock Exchange has been purchased by that Association for $775,000. They owned $35,000 stock in the company which they have now bought at about fifty per cent. premium. The purchase of this building by the Stock Exchange settles the question of the removal of the money center, from Wall-street and vicinity will continue in the future as it has been in the past, the financial quarter of the Metropolis.

London Annuals and New Magazines.

The first of the London annuals have come and are on BRENTANO's counters, at No. 5 Union-square. These are *Tom Hood's Comic Annual* and *Routledge's Christmas Annual*. Both are superior to those of last year. The former has a bewildering variety of funny pictures, stories and poems, including one by CHAS. G. LELAND, called "An American Cockfull;" and the latter opens with a Christmas story by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, and has a dozen or less other good stories about ghosts, love, and so forth, by writers well known on this side as well as the other side of the Atlantic. BRENTANO has also just received *St. Paule, Belgravia, The Argosy*, and the monthly part of *Once A Week* for November; and some time next week he will receive a quantity of the initial number of the new London magazine to be called *English Society*. The nearer our Christmas approaches the more attractive and tempting BRENTANO'S Union-square "Literary Emporium" becomes.

WEBB IN CANADA.—A large and fashionable audience met in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday evening to listen to some really classical musical by the Kellogg Troupe, by which Mr. JAMES WEBB was most enthusiastically received. His fantasia on "Lurline" was an immense hit. His sympathetic touch literally made the piano sing with all the sustained power and passionate emphasis of a well-trained voice in some inspired moment. Mr. WEBB has certainly no superior, and very few equals, in the country. Now, this "Home, Sweet Home," for the left hand, is really a wonder piece, as it does the same class of difficulties which are usually distributed between the two hands. Mr. WEBB owes his extraordinary sway over his audience to the perfection of his technique and the expression which he throws into all he does. Mr. WEBB played upon a "Weber" Concert Grand, the first time to our recollection in this city, it is unquestionably the finest piano we have ever heard. Every tone is pure, liquid and beautiful. It sings through its whole register, which is admirably graduated. There is not the slightest break in the entire scale. It is an instrument that throws the famous makers far into the shade, and is the only piano we have heard that fully meets the wants of a public performer in concert of tone, sustained brilliancy, and varied shades of expression and color. We congratulate Mr. WEBB for selecting such an instrument, and we think the "Weber" Grand the exponent of the greatest perfection that has yet been conferred on the manufacture of the piano-forte. —*Hamilton Spectator.*

Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR are offering, to save expense of removal, their stock of dry goods at remarkably low prices, as the early opening their new store on Monday, Nov. 28.—*Mail.*

SERENONS' celebrated Eye-glasses and Spectacles, to strengthen and improve the sight. SERENONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

Genuine Jet Jewelry, in new and novel designs, just received. E. MYERS, Manager, No. 687 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

THEAU & Co., UNION-SQUARE, HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, NOW OFFER THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR OPENING.—*Advertisement.*

A. SHAYNEWALD & Co., CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS., CLOTHIERS, FALL OVERCOATS AND FALL SUITS, FOR GENTS AND BOYS, NEW STYLES. —*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Entertaining Literary and Miscellaneous Readings, Correspondence, &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the most popular of the Sunday papers published in the City, as it contains, in addition to all the news, European war dispatches and reports and letters from its correspondents stationed in distant places, a great variety of literary and miscellaneous reading matter, specially prepared and selected for its columns.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW (Sunday, Nov. 20,) will be an exceedingly interesting and valuable number. It will contain the VERY LATEST REPORTS FROM EUROPE;

An interesting and valuable article in relation to the present ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPLICATION.

A capital short STORY, followed by short extracts from the best articles in the newest magazines and books, domestic and foreign, attractively arranged under the head of "Current Literature;"—

Special articles on: THE COMING BALL SEASON,—brilliant programmes in this City and Brooklyn; some of the features of the leading festivities of the Winter; political, charitable and social balls; what it costs to get up a great ball at the Academy; facts useful to ball-goers;—

A pleasant and accountable article, containing valuable information on OUR SPARROWS—what they were engaged to do, and how they have performed their work; how they increase and multiply; do they starve our native song-birds, and must we convert them into pot-pie?—an important question answered;—

GRIEVANCES OF OUR CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS—the primary department teachers' complaints of poor pay; the matter before the Board of Education;—

The FIFTH-AVENUE CATHEDRAL—rapid progress of the work of construction; the walls already above the ground level; interesting details;—

CANNED FRUITS—how and where they are prepared; facts for consumers to note; some of the tricks of the trade;—

The usual quantity of NOTES AND COMMENTS, short paragraphs on queer subjects, discovered here and there in our domestic and foreign exchanges, specially prepared for the Sunday edition of the Times;—

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, AND NOTES, on topics of the day, political, social and general;—

The MUSICAL and THEATRICAL NEWS and GOSSIP of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

Full LOCAL REPORTS; NEWS of BROOKLYN, and the neighboring cities and towns of JERSEY;—

MILITARY NOTES; summaries of FOREIGN and RELIGIOUS news, &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best class of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, including Brooklyn, and the near cities and towns of New-Jersey, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received at the TIMES Publication Office by 8¾ this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News published in the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

R. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts are strictly 'Standard'—uniform in quality, and give entire satisfaction to our customers."

PARK & TILFORD, Corner 41st-st. and Broadway.

"Have sold them for many years. Growing in public favor." ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Chambers-st., and corner 6d-st. and Broadway.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. (Two, five and ten ounce pint and quart sizes.) For sale by all first-class grocers and grocers-sundries men in the United States and Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A Universal Necessity.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stand the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.—DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he treats, with unprecedented success, Pallid, Lost and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. Also, Comedones (black worms), Moth Patches, Freckles, Unnatural Red Noses, Pimply Faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disfigurations upon the face.

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Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

James Bordell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1848.

Dyspepsia.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss (Established 18 years.) Office, 3 Vesey-st. Branch office, No. 25 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Sometimes a Cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all sorenesses. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis, are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. T. Stanton Dewees, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., CONWAY H. ARNOLD, Master U. S. Navy, to FANNIE S. ARMSTRONG, daughter of Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, U. S. Navy. No cards.

CARHART—ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. Stone, Jr., D. D., JAMES D. CARHART, Jr., to FANNIE, daughter of James S. Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

HICKOK—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Storrs, D. D., W. H. HICKOK, of Virginia, to LOTTIE S., daughter of M. D. Thomas, Esq.

JUDD—ORMSBEE.—In Boston, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Edward E. Hale, HOPKINS JUDD and SOPHIE MEYRICK, daughter of John Holden Ormsbee, all of New-York.

KNOX—VAN SANTVOORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. WM. W. KNOX, of Huntington, L. I., to ANNA MARIA, daughter of Cornelius Van Santvoord, Esq., of this City.

LEE—WARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. J., by Rev. C. Wood, D. D., THOMAS R. LEE, of Brooklyn, to MARY ALLING, daughter of Rev. J. M. Ward, of Spottswood.

MERRICK—HORNBY.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, CHARLES MERRICK to LOUISE DURBAN, youngest daughter of Alex. Hornby, Esq., all of New-York. No cards. Newark papers copy.

SKIDMORE—DE LATURE.—Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. G. W. Porter, D. D., G. W. SKIDMORE to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of A. J. De Lature, Esq., of Little Neck, formerly of New-York.

TAYLOR—COLLINGWOOD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Synott, EDGAR R. TAYLOR, of Yonkers, to Miss EUGENIA H., daughter of James Collingwood, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHEELER—WHEELER.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, GODFREY WHEELER, of the Inner Temple, London, barrister-at-law, to MARY E. WHEELER, daughter of Henry G. Wheeler, of Brooklyn.

☞ London Times please copy.

DIED.

COLE.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, WILLIE T., only son of William A. and Mary E. Cole, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral Saturday morning, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Jos. Forest Hixon, No. 48 West 48th-st. Remains will be taken to Green-wood.

DEWINT.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, Nov. 17, JOHN P. DEWINT, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Judge J. F. Morell, at 2 P. M. on Sunday next.

HOLMES.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 18, WILLIAM HEMMING, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

FRAZIER.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., DANIEL B. FRAZIER, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 72 6th-av.

FOSBERRY.—At the Institution for Incurables, on the 16th inst., GEORGE FOSBERRY, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from the Home at 2½ P. M. today, (Saturday.)

FAUCON.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, MARIE VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Maurice and Mary E. Faucon, aged 2 years, 3 months and five days.

MOOSHEAD.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Monday, Sept. 5, JOHN FORSYTHE MOOSHEAD, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Sunday afternoon, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., ROBERT B. JOHNSTON, formerly of this City, aged 74 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. Burial at Green-wood.

MAHAN.—On Friday evening, JAMES W. MAHAN, only son of Jane Mahan, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCWILLIAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, ANNIE, daughter of John and Sarah A. McWilliam, aged 1 years, 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 343 West 41st-st., this day (Saturday), at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MORPHY.—On Friday, the 18th inst., Mrs. HANNAH MORPHY, widow of Alonzo Fomfrey, Jr., in the 75th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Enfield, Conn., Monday morning, the 21st inst., for interment.

STEELE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, after a very brief illness, ANNA OSTROM, wife of William Steele.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her mother, Mrs. Emma Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 11th-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—At Manchester, England, on the 17th inst., CHARLES SCOTT, of this City.

Friends will please accept of this intimation.

☞ The members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., are hereby notified that the funeral of their fellow-member, Sergt. JOHN K. COLE, Company One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, U. S. A., will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 M., from the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. A. KEMP, Captain.

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The former comrades-in-arms of Capt. K. S. HENRY are respectfully notified of his death, and requested to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

J. F. HAVILAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, will close at the office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:40; E and F, 10:35; G and H, 10:10. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, will be drawn Dec. 3; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,364.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS, Notary Public, No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, 2nd floor.

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A NEW STORY,

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JAMES MILLER, Publisher, New-York.

LEE & SHEPARD PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I. NATURE'S ARISTOCRACY; OR, BATTLES AND WOUNDS IN TIMES OF PEACE. By Miss JEREM COLLINS. Edited by Col. RUSSEL H. CONWELL, author of "Why and How." Illo. Cloth, $1 50.

Miss Jennie Collins is well known as an earnest worker in the working-women's cause. In this book is presented a thrilling narrative of the trials and temptations to which young girls are subjected in their efforts to earn their daily bread, drawn from personal experience, and a thorough knowledge of the class of which she writes.

II. MANUAL OF BIBLE SELECTIONS AND RESPONSIVE EXERCISES. For Public and Private Schools of all grades, Sabbath, Mission, Reform Schools, and Family Worships. By MR. S. B. PARRY. 16mo. Cloth, $1; Morocco tucks, $2 cents.

BIBLE RESPONSIVE EXERCISES. Abridged from "Parry's Bible Manual." Cloth backs, 50 cents.

In making these selections, leading representatives of all denominations have been consulted, and the book has been carefully and candidly prepared that it may help to solve the great question now so widely discussed: "Shall the Bible be banished from our Public Schools?" by showing how the Bible may be retained in a true spirit and practice of Christian religiosity.

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2. PRUDY KEEPING HOUSE. By the author of "Dotty" and "Prudy Stories." 16mo, illustrated. 75 cents. Being the second of

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED!

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THE GRAND SERIAL STORY

of the year is by GEORGE MACDONALD, the rising star among English novelists.

The November number contains an original poem of great beauty, by WILLIAM MORRIS, and the beginning of a brilliant story by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS; and a number of other striking contributions.

The December number is specially rich in pictorial and popular attractions. There is a charming Thanksgiving story.

An article of especial interest to engineers and railroad men, and all interested in great public improvements, on the Hoosac Tunnel; Chapters from Poems, Essays, Stories, Sketches of Street Scenes in New-York, Jail Birds and their Flights.

An Illustrated Humorous Department; Articles on timely topics, by Dr. HOLLAND, &c., &c.

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to be received by us in advance of its publication in Denmark.

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Make home happy by a holiday present of a year's subscription to

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THE DECEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

I. THE STREET VENDERS OF NEW-YORK. By E. S. STRESE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Tooth-Powder Man. "Bismarck!" "City Glasses!" The Balloon Man. The Flower-Girl at the Astor House. The Blind Shoestring Women. A South-street Merchant. "A Few More Left of the Same Sort." "Soda-water—5 cents a glass." "Fourth German." Newsstand. A Scene in Printing-House-square. "Here you are, nice Fresh Fish."

II. JAIL-BIRDS AND THEIR FLIGHTS. By J. R. THOMPSON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Casanova plotting the flight of his Cell. The Hidden Pike. Casanova's Ascent. On the Roof. Trunk Caught by the Leg. At Full Gallop. At Bay. Benvenuto cuts up his Bed-clothes. Benvenuto Attacked by Dogs. Casanova Do La Force Rescued. Latude Runs off in a Fog. Count Lavalette Escaping in Disguise. The Duke of Normandy Rescued.

III. THE

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Nov. 18,) and although a number of persons interested in real estate were in attendance, the rooms seemed almost deserted, after the excitement in the market of the past three days. The Central Park lot sale, and the result attending it, occasioned considerable discussion, and the opinion was freely expressed that it was more unfortunate that the auction was not allowed to proceed; some considered that the prices realized were as much as the lots offered were worth, while others thought that although the property sold brought comparatively low figures, it would have been better to have continued the sale. The lots unexposed of, belonging to Mr. Fanman, and advertised for the auction of Thursday, are now offered at private sale by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-street. No transactions will be made at the Exchange today, and but few sales are as yet advertised for next week. Such as are to take place are mainly of a local character. The business of the week has not resulted as favorably as the parties interested hoped for, and consequently but little activity in public sales is looked for at present.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., No. 78, 25x97.6	$14,000
Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 22x44, 3-7 part	10,000
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.7x92	4,300
45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	42,250
46th-st., n. s., 225.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.10x100.5	37,000
48th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, h. and l.	21,000
57th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	67,500
70th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	7,000
124th-st., n. s., 137 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x100.11	3,000
Avenue A, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 117th-st., 50.5x99	12,000
Avenue A, w. s., 50 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25x92.10, hs. and lt.	13,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Centre-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100, (foreclosure)	$400
Dover-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 21x134.6	2,100
Hick-st., e. s., 221 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x68.9	2,700
Jefferson-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	1,000
Monroe-st. and Patchen-av., n. w. corner, 78x75	2,100
Nassau-st., n. s., 72.9 ft. w. of Adams-st., 48x100	45,000
Pacific-st. and New-York-av., s.e. corner, 100x22	18,000
Canaresie-st., and Webster-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	9,000
Classon-av., w. s., 127.1 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	1,000
Chester-av. and Minna-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	3,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	650
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x100.5x42.1x100	7,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of Reed-av., 18.5x100	10,000
Foster-av., s. s., 84.4 ft. e. of Florence-st., 27x104.8	Exchange.
Greene-av. and Cambridge-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	20,000
Franklin-av, Boulevard, s. s., and Minna-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Chester-av., 25x200	827
6th-av. and 60th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	2,000
6th-av. and 60th-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Lincoln Terrace, n. s., adjoining Wm. Richards', 100x125	$400
Park-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x100	820
Park-st., e. s., adjoining Jos. Washburn's, 50x100	800
Annsville road, w. s., adjoining Mary E. Christian's, 77x159	200
Westchester and Duchess pike, James D. Shepard's farm	100,000

East Chester.

1st-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. from 1st-st.	$2,400
1st-st. and 1st-av., southerly corner, 50x200	1,000
Stevens-av., s. s., indefinite, 149.5x375	2,500

Cortlandt.

Broadway and 8th-st., corner, 47.6x50. Lots Nos. 9 and 6, block 23, Verplanck map	$6,000
Lots 26 to 1, 7, 8, 4, block 23, Tompkins map	$600

Mount Pleasant.

Farm "W," Bedford Road, containing 9 acres	9,000
Fairview-av., e. s., adjoining H. L. Douglass', 125x150	1,200

Mamaroneck.

Boston Pike, adjoining James Roosevelt's	$12,000

Corning.

Highland Pike, n. s., indefinite, farm 82 acres, 1-7 share	$7,000

Sing Sing.

Maurice-av., n. s., 102x327	$8,000

Rye.

Boston Pike and Adee-st., s. w. corner, 27x56.6	$6,000

Yonkers.

Oak Hall-av., e. s., 63.6 ft. s. of William-st., 31x100	$250
Ashburton-av., n. s., 256 ft. e. of Warburton-av., 25x100	1,100
Prospect, corner Clinton-st., 34.10x98.6	9,000
Clinton-st., lots Nos. 28 and 30	
Glenwood-av., w. s., 658 ft. n. of Wicker-st., 25x157.4x147	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Fairmount-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Godet-st., 25x100	$1,300
South Orange-av. and Camden-st., n. e. corner, 36.4x100.7x104.2	2,900
Belleville and Locust-ave., n. w. corner, 10 157-1000 acres	50,000
Bruce-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	550
Emmet-st. and Avenue C, s. w. corner, 38x102x irr.	600

Orange.

Main-st., n. s., adjoining E. Duremus', 66 ft. front	$8,000

East Orange.

Clinton-av., e. s., 675 ft. s. of Morris & Essex R. R., 50x176	$4,500
Clinton-av., e. s., 775 ft. s. of Morris & Essex R. R., 50x175	

South Orange.

Milburn road, n. w. s., indefinite, 20.2x102.8	$300

Woodside.

Berkley-st., n. e. s., 184 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 50x97.1	$700

Jersey City.

Palisade and Newark ave., n. w. corner, 98x108	$18,000
Lot No. 41, block No. 32, Ogden's map, 25x100	700
North 1st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x100	2,200
Lot No. 9, block No. 6, Van Horne's prop., 25x100	1,000
Pavonia-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	3,000

Bayonne.

Maple-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Avenue B	$1,600
Lots Nos. 4, 6, block No. 11, Bramhall's, 50x100	1,055

West Hoboken.

Hoboken-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 25x100	$800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

110 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

The Central Park lots withdrawn from the auction sale this day are now offered by us at private sale and on reasonable terms.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
Nov. 17, 1870. No. 7 Pine-st.

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Central-av., West Farms, Kornaren's place, buildings and 9 20-100 acres, taxes and $30,000.
Rye Beach property, John Duffy's map.
Lot No. 1, corner pike, containing about 20 city lots, $5,000.
East Chester, near depot.
Tuckahoe, 2 a. and c. l., 28x30, ex. 14x14, lot 100x150, $4,500.
East Morrisania, near Southern Boulevard.
Tremont-av., corner Elm., store and dwelling, lot 125x100, $11,000.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 20,000, 6 miles, good schools, churches, markets, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within five minutes of the West Elizabeth station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $12,000; easy payments; rent till April, 1871. Address C. R., Box No. 132, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, fronting 50 by 35.) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery; eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture; paintings &c. Apply to the owner, No. 43 West 27th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 51 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, WILL A SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, furnished and unfurnished to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 2½ acres, near station; only $1,100. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT HIGHLAND PARK, Hudson River, between Duyvil and Riverdale.—This beautiful property is now offered for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead—surpassing elegance, or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 40 feet by about 60, contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down. The out-buildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall-st., and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads converging at this point, makes this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New-York.
For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c. bona-fide purchasers only may apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE White House, Farm, 140 acres, fruit and truck very early; 4½ miles from Norfolk, Va. For further particulars, inquire of G. A. BRADBROOK, No. 175 West 46th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LARGE ROOM IN THE Tenex Building formerly used for the Surrogate's offices; has about 70 feet; twelve windows. Apply to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND 3 bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 100 East 35th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1871, WITHIN five minutes' walk of Printing-house-square, a building to be used as an advertising agency, printing office and printers' warehouse; would lease for five or seven years, or purchase. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
BEN. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an Office.)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
(No postponement on account of bad weather.)
POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 8TH-AV., (Central Park,) MADISON-AV., 97TH AND 98TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, 25 feet front, facing the GRAND 70th-st. entrance to Central Park.
This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only SINGLE block that can be improved. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 8TH-AV., 96th and 98th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 96th-st.
The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the RAMBLES, their portions of the CENTRAL PARK, the sale will be "positive." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every year, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 76th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNRIVALED RESIDENCE neighborhood and MANSION improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 2 Pine-st.
EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 3D STS.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 3d sts., known as No. 304 East Houston, and No. 295 3d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side. The lease is for 21 years, from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1869, at a rent of $195 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & PLUMBY.
ON TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
Valuable plot of ground, each 100 feet 4 inches, in Stadt Wartenburg, Queens County, L. I.
Also, valuable property near Fort Washington, a part of Cockran estate. Also, a four-story dwelling, stores and lot, No. 218 Adams-st., Brooklyn; house contains modern improvements and in perfect order.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Lispenard-st., No. 19 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Liberty-st.; leases in packet ships of the Black Ball line; 22,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 400 acres 111 peaches of land in Monroe County, Ga.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 8 Pine-st.

J. COZZ, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIFTY-SIX FULL LOTS, on 1st and 2d-sts., and 3d-st., Bushwick, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 398 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 280 Fulton-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., cor. or Lafayette-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
DEPOSITS, $3,919,489; TOTAL, $3,919,489.
N. J. HAMM, President. JOHN McCRADY, President.
W. S. WEBB, Secretary. G. S. CHAITIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COUNTY-HOUSE, 2d FLOOR, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the taxes were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 10, 1870.
THE EXAMINATION OF THE Montana Indian war claims of 1867, under the provisions of a recent act of Congress, is now in progress at the office of the undersigned in this city. All parties interested in the same, who have not already appeared, are desired to present their claims or vouchers, with such proof in their support as they may have to submit, either in person or by attorney, without delay. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—TIDINGS OF PATRICK GREELY, (or GREILEY,) who left England about eighteen months ago, age about 18 years; height, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches inches, fresh complexion; the first joint of second finger of the left hand wanting; last heard of at Jeffersonville, Ind.
Also, of ROBERT BOWEN, step-son of the above, who was heard of at Dobbs Ferry about three months since. Any tidings of either of them will be gratefully received. Address FREDK. BARKER, Box No. 160 Tower Office.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULB ROOTS AT AUCTION.—ON SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at YOUNG & ELLIOTTS, No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Continue to use the celebrated nitrous oxide administrator; it is the most approved method, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain; 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 16 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVered immediately, made from imported coal. Manhattan Gas Works, 16th-st. and Avenue G.
J. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of rent, No. 19 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings; it is the science of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment; the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A brilliant prize of the medal and three commending marriage, who doubtful doubts of their physical condition. Sent, gratis, in a sealed letter envelope, on receipt of 25 cts. in postage or currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 41 Hamilton-st., Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF Coll. P. Y. University, Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on the most diseases. A specialty of Hymen, 20 of which have been successfully treated. Also to make a speedy and permanent cure of or no charge. Office 29 Center-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 2 City Hall-place.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY.
THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
WITH
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
RECEIVES, UNDER GUARANTEE, BONDS, GOLD, SILVER-PLATE, AND OTHER VALUABLES.
Safes Rented at $15 to $100 Per Annum.
Pleasant and well-ventilated rooms are provided for customers to handle their property without removal from the building.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT SEPARATE.
Non-Residents of the City a Safe Depository for Money, Bonds, or Jewels, by the Day Month or Year.
Interest allowed on deposits of money.
THOS. U. SMITH, President.
PAUL N. STOFORD,
WILLIAM MILES, } Finance Committee.
HENRY G. MARQUAND,

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property $33,846,101
Whole Indebtedness only 667,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 48 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,000,000 on a road 200 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The line is about $15,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the most valuable railroad property in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,317,761 16. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 26 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCHD. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Interest payable semi-annually, January 7 and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1886.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 26 Wall-st.

$100,000.
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
Interest payable January and July.
For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1868.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870, and the accepted bids will be announced.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS.—A small amount of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this road for sale at favorable terms by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 48 Pine-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF TOWNS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by E. T. HAMM, No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. ERGOT,

Taking the average earnings of the railroad per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and competing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $600,000 for gross annual revenue. Allowing fifty per cent for operating expenses, which will be found ample, with the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $425,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $240,000 per mile, or less than twelve per cent on the amount of the mortgage bonds.
From the exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent mortgage bonds may safely rely on receiving their interest, in view that at the time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving east and west from Burlington must be carried by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December, 1871—at the now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross earnings of the two lines takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.
We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the net earnings after the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December.
Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $6,000 per mile $1,020,000
Operating expenses, including rolling stock, renewals, &c. (rate for first five years) 510,000
Net income $510,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent, gold, equivalent to 8 per cent, currency 378,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stock, being 12 per cent on capital stock, say first 85 miles $132,000
This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:
First—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, (the best enterprise in the West,) and, of course, without competition, over the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives its tributaries the Chicago and Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central, and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.
Second—It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Great West.
Third—It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.
Fourth—It gives the only practicable route from St. Louis to St. Paul, a distance of 1,000 miles, by rail, by this route. Its road-bed is in the finest corval-bearing valley in the world.
Fifth—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz.: St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for stock and grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, and, from local causes, must, ever, remain the best. The great staples of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of 1860, 1865 and 1870, is enormous, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.
The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place in the first class of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in arrear, from the date of the completion of the road, nearly. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1,000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Private Estates, Guardians of Minors, Institutions, Insurance Companies and judicious and permanent investors.
The Bonds have 20 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into Stock at the rate of $100 per share at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege claimed in the Bonds cannot fail to cause them to sell early at a premium, and they are considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent, currency interest, while these Bonds pay 8½ per cent, and we believe will be worth par in gold, or 112 in currency in any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to buy back any due any of these Bonds sold by us after date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 328 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS T. MANGAN, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable on the first days of January and July, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York. The line of this road extends from HENDERSON on the OHIO RIVER, to the State line of TENNESSEE, passing through the rich corn belt of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.
Seventy-nine miles are completed, at a cost of $2,000,000, raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only twenty miles to be built, which section is nearly ready for the iron, and will be completed and opened by January next.
The net earnings are now quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.
The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.
More than $500,000 of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 85 and accrued interest; at which rate they offer a very desirable investment.
Further information will be furnished on application to us.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A YOUNG MAN, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, would like a position to represent some first-class banking or stock houses in these institutions; can bring good references. Address MEMBER, Box No. 135 Stamp Office.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
80 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 25 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 90¾, and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 64 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
35 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1870.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:	
On marine and inland risks $720,416 29	
On fire risks 134,301 28	
	$854,717 57
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1869	89,482 72
Total	$1,454,700 29
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:	
On marine and inland risks $930,740 72	
On fire risks 181,746 87	
	$1,082,487 59
Interest during the same part	282,000 00
Total	$1,364,787 59
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above, viz.:	
Marine and inland navigation losses $616,858 38	
Fire losses 26,600 00	
Returns of premium 81,621 67	
Re-insurance 6,000 00	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c. 60,301 40	
Taxes—United States, State and municipal taxes 65,000 13	
Expenses 34,042 99	
	$875,129 57
Balance	$489,657 02

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY Nov. 1, 1870.

$600,000 United States six per cent. loan (lawful money)	$609,270 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednes. Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 | Algeria, Wednes. Dec. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palestine, Thurs. Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Russia, Wednes. Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, Dec. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months sojourning, best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $42 and $45.
Steerage, $26 and $28.
PREPAID STEERAGE TICKETS, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Tickets issued payable at destination.
Apply at the Company's offices or
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. William Lake, Dec. 7, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Gerard, Dec. 14, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S SEMI-MONTHLY STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 40 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
ST. LAURENT, Lemaire, SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
PEREIRE, Caillon, SATURDAY, Dec. 24.
LAFAYETTE, Rochar, SATURDAY, Jan. 7.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
These Steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 59 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Remember the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
TOWN LINE.—Liverpool Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 26, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax)..Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
To London	90	To London	35
To Halifax	15	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thursday, Nov. 10, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Gibon, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
HERMANN, Schumacher, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to the location of berths.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 27TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 15, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 27th every month will touch at San Pedro, Mexico.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 8, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Thebaudin, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Dec. 23.
EMERIMACK, Capt. Wiley, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on adeptible time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. ALLISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving the foot No. 3 Philips-slip:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Berry, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 2 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sicklen.....Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.....Dec. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Chowell, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Chrisman, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PRICE.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in Georgia.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R.,
No. 239 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a Courier, should never leave New-York without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of care and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing best accommodations; in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Pelletier, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONTA, Passport Agent, No. 88 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
EVNIE,
Capt. E. A. Delaney,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SCOFIELD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 41 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Ott* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, one in the course on *Faith and Works.* Subject—*The Immutability of Jesus Christ.* Strangers cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES
AND LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, lecture by
REV. CHAUNCEY GILES.
Subject—*The Death of the Body an Orderly Step in Man's Life.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in Tabernacle Baptist Church, 34th-st., near 10th-av. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Pastor, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor. In the MORNING, Mr. HUGO will preach in South Third-street Presbyterian church, Williamsburg, Rev. J. A. WELLS, D.D., pastor. *Subject—Free Action Right on Moral Grounds Catholic Doctrine.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SABBATH at 3 P. M. in the chapel of the Institution; singing by the children. The public are invited to attend. On Thanksgiving there will be services, commencing at 11 o'clock. Dinner at 1. Services from 2 to 4 P. M.
W. E. BARNARD, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Hamilton-square, 40th-st, between 3d and 4th ave.—Rev. ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

THE INMATES OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION are expecting a good Thanksgiving dinner; the managers wish to give them one. Family supplies of all kinds will be thankfully received at the Home, No. 55 Amity-st. Cash contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, FLINT F. SMITH, No. 52 Wall-st.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Lorimer 226-st.—The Pastor, E. M. STRATTON, will preach at 10½ A. M., subject—*The Supreme Bequest;* and in the EVENING at 7½, subject—*The Intermediate State.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; strangers made welcome.

SPIRITUALISM.—SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling communications are received here every Sunday from the spirits of departed friends, calculated to hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR of Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 8th-av., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on "Sermon: *The Tendencies of Age.*" EVENING, 7½ o'clock, theme—*Will the Marriage Institution Exist in Another World?* Seats free. Union prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. ADMIT.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. Amity-st. Bleecker and Morton sts.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Subject for morning discourse—*The Trinity.* For the evening—*Amusements.* Seats free. All are invited.

"THE YOUNG MAN FOR THE TIMES," Rev. Dr. Sabbath-evening lectures are to be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Allen, near Grand-st., by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D. First lecture to-morrow evening. Subject—*The Young Man for the Times.*

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—The third lecture in this course of lectures to young people will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 12th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Mission-sty meeting at 2 P. M. Address by B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND. Singing by Middleton's quartette.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 276 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. S. P. DENISON WILL preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. The Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach in the MORNING. Strangers are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. G. H. WEED, will preach 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in EVENING, *an Idol.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. E. CARTER, D. D., WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, Divine service and sermon at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, Sunday, November, 20th; MORNING and EVENING, Rev. Father O'NEILL, S. J. E. Hours of service: 7, 8, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M.; 4, 7½ P. M. On THANKSGIVING DAY, 8, 10, 10½ A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. D. MOORE, and EVENING by Rev. T. E. BUDDINGTON. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 and 2 o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HOPE, LAMBS, East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M.

THE BOOK OF ANTICHRIST.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The End of the Population, and What Follows.*

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Sixth-ave., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 17TH-ST., near 6th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Mr. OSWALD at 3 P. M. Catechetical instruction by Rev. Mr. QUESNELL at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 47th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. WYATT, late of California, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. MOVICKER in the AFTERNOON.

REV. WM. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D., will deliver an address in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 224-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Bible class in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 36th and 37th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. AGASSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

REV. N. T. TRAUX WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 46TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. D. C. NIVEN WILL PREACH IN the Seventh-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. CHAMBERS.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Rivington and Stanton-sts.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF PARIS, will preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 34th-st. near Lexington-av., next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Madison-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. R. H. SHIPMAN will preach MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects, evening—*Moral Courage.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,252 Broadway, near 30th-st.—Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. At 3 P. M. Rev. J. D. BEADLEY will preach on Ritualism.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath-school and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ORGANIC TYPES, THEIR MORAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS, is a lecture by Dr. LELAND, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., followed by a discussion.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. JOHN HALL'S Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st. No. 22 south aisle, ground floor; price $1,100. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HERMAN H. RICHARDSON, having been installed Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 40th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning discourse—*The Destiny of Preaching.* All are invited.

AN EVENING WITH THE BIBLE.—New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers.—Monthly meeting, Nov. 21, 7½ P. M., at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.—The exercises of the meeting will be of unusual interest. Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, the great Eastern traveler, will give a graphic account of his investigations while visiting "the historic ruins in the East," dwelling particularly upon their character as "confirming the Scriptures." Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., the veteran Sunday-school thinker and director, will speak on *The Sunday-school Teacher and His Bible as Companion, Weapon and Friend.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. WM. C. VAN METRE, Superintendent. Sunday-school from 3 to 4 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, preceded for thirty minutes by a season in singing. On THANKSGIVING DAY the doors will be opened at 10 o'clock and closed at 12 o'clock, and at 6 from 1 to 3 o'clock. Exercises in the Chapel, consisting of anthems, songs, glees, recitations and addresses, from 12½ to 4 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st, between 6th and 7th ave.—Anniversary celebration, SUNDAY, Nov. 20. Morning sermon by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, special meeting, opening addresses by Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR and Rev. J. P. ELDER, to be followed by brief speeches by Rev. Dr. TALMAGE and others. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. J. B. KEDRICK, D. D.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Lane's scripture paintings of the Messiah will be given in the EVENING. SUNDAY SCHOOL MORNING and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, 3 and 8 o'clock; Sabbath-school children free AFTERNOONS.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REOPENING OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, corner of 4th-av. and East 20th-st.—The building completely refitted and refurnished for public worship SUNDAY, Nov. 20. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will occupy the pulpit. Service, MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, 7½. At EVENING service seats free.

THE SECOND IN A COURSE OF LECTURES in the Mission Church of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, will be given in the Sunday-school room, 128th-st., near 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7 o'clock, by Prof. R. Odenheimer, M. D. Subject—Prof. Amthhaus' 30 points.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF NINE Scriptural queries to be announced on successive SABBATH EVENINGS will be delivered at Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, by Rev. Hiram Smith Carpenter. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

THE GREAT ENGLISH DIVINE, Rev. W. M. PUNSHON, M. A., will deliver his masterly lecture on *John Bunyan*, at Steinway Hall, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M. Tickets at Carl Ton & Lanahan's, No. 386 Broadway; Tibbals & Co.'s, No. 37 Park-row, and at the door.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, OF BROOK-lyn, will preach in the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur-sts., New-York, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Pastor, JOHN G. ADAMS, at 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, A Methodist minister, advocate of the Spiritual philosophy, will speak in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; no reserved seats; go early.

REV. DR. H. M. HACCHILL, OF EDIN-burgh, will preach in the Mercer-street Church of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach in Janeway United Presbyterian Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½.

REV. WM. R. MOGLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Chapel, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. J. H. FULLMAN WILL PREACH in at the Church of Our Savior, (Strait Universalist,) 35th-st., between 6th and 6th ave. SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Straight Gate.*

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the heart of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, Pastor.—Divine service during the Winter months will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. MCILROY WILEY will preach in this Church, 23d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school will meet at 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. T. FRENCH, of Morristown, N. J., will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PATENTS.
The following patents were issued for the week ending Nov. 19, through the agency of MUNN & CO., publishers of the Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York:
FLOATING VELOCIPEDE.—Wederkinch & Stark, weather-boards, Mass.
SAWING MACHINE.—Jacob B. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
HOOSE-SHOE.—John S. Robertson, Wood End, Scotland.
PISTON PACKING.—John Gates, Portland, Oregon.
SEWING MACHINE.—Father Pain, Frank W. Whitnell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
VENTILATOR.—William F. Ross, Davenport, Iowa.
STRAW CUTTER.—E. S. Crolle, Jr., Brickland, Va.
COOKING STOVE.—Charles Mosher, H. A. Winter, Windsor, Ill.
TIPS FOR GAS AND WATER STOP-COCK BOXES.—W. W. Pullis, St. Louis, Mo.
SEWING MACHINE.—Joshua Tipps, New-Albany, Ind.
SPRINGS.—A. W. McKown, Honesdale, Penn.
LINCH-BOX.—James Elson, Northampton, Mass.
EXPTING BOILERS.—Charles Neames, New-Orleans, La.
SULKY PLOW.—Milo A. Elliott, Stratford Hollow, N. H.
PLOW.—Andrew Day, Crystal Springs, Miss.
ADJUSTABLE COAT-PATTERN.—Geo. F. Sweezy, Rivehead, N. Y.
BUTTER-PRINTER.—W. C. Stern and James W. Robinson, Kinkland Grove, Penn.
MILL-GRAINING.—Henry Bickenscher and John A. McChintock, Perry, Ill.
SAWS-LOCK.—Cryden F. Atwood, Hancock, Wis.
LIMEKILN.—James C. Brand, and Hugh F. Quinn, Washington, Ga.
COMPOSITION FOR LIQUID GLUE.—Wm. Horwitz, New-York City.
GRAINING PLOWS.—James O. Potter, Rouseville, Penn.
HYDRAULIC APPARATUS.—Nicholas Nolan, New-York City.
HYDRANT-MAGNETIC LOCK.—Henry Arcus, St. Louis, Mo.
ASH SIFTER.—W. S. Esty and I. S. Clough, New-York City.
SPRING RED BOTTOM.—Thomas A. Carl, Nashville, Tenn.
MEDIUM FOR TURNING MUSIC SHEETS.—Albert Kent, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
WATER-WHEEL.—F. G. Coggin, Burlington, Vt.
DUMPING CARS AND GATES.—S. D. King, Middletown, N. Y.
COMPOSITION FOR FENCES.—William Geller, New-York City.
BOX ON BARREL SCRAPER.—P. B. Hill, East New-York, N. Y.
MACHINE FOR AND PROCESS OF SPOOLING THE RIBS OF NEEDLES.—H. A. Nettleton and E. B. Lawton, West Cheshire, Conn.
PARLOR ON ROLLER SKATES.—T. F. Leak, Montgomery, Ala.
SAW-MILL STEAM-BLOCK.—S. F. Richardson and D. Richardson, Marshalburg, Iowa.
COMPOSITION FOR COATING BEARINGS, &c.—P. J. Kelly, New-York City.
SCROLL SAWING-MACHINE.—A. M. Schilling, Chicago, Ill.
THRESH SHEIS AND HOT FOR WHEELED VEHICLES.—Thomas Stewart, Jr., Brooklyn, Canada.
COMPOSITION FOR COATING BUILDINGS AND CALENDAR.—Marcus Ormsbee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BED-RIVE.—J. A. Desgliens, Altoona, Penn.
IRON BLOCK LINING FOR FIRE POTS.—Edward A. Tuttle, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
WELDERING APPARATUS.—Noah H. Lindley, Bridgeport, Conn.
FENCE.—L. D. Mihills, Pond du Lac, Wis.
DRIVING AND CLEANING.—Martin Van Buren Rowley, Worcester, N. Y.
OTTER DRESSER WIRES.—Charles T. Bebbis, Bellsmore, Md.
COTTON SCRAPER AND CHOPPER.—Nathan M. Hale, Clarksville, Texas.
HORSE-POWER.—Rufus W. Crouse, Westminster, Md.
GANG PLOW.—William Mason, Independence, Oregon.
PRESERVING WOOD.—P. Lear, St. Louis, Mo.
DOOR BOLT AND HANDLE.—A. A. Stuart, Fishfield, Iowa.
DEVICE FOR UNLOADING WAGONS.—Isaac Williams, Westfield, Ind.
CHANNEL LAYING MACHINE.—Seth D. Tripp, Lynn, Mass.
BED-SPRINGS.—D'Alembert T. Gale, Fort Wayne, Ind.
FASTENING FOR CLOTHES.—Frank M. La Bottenz, College Hill, Ohio.
MUNN & CO. have been acting as solicitors of American and European patents for nearly a quarter of a century. They have just published a pamphlet of 100 pages, containing the new Patent law for 1870, and other valuable information. Sent free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY (GENTILE) EXPECTING to leave Nov. 15th, conveniently located to Synagogue, Church, Opera, Theatre, Hall and other hotels, would rent, with board, to a family or gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Persons wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C. Box, No. 136 Times Office.

NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVE.—Second floor, large rooms, with first-class board; also other rooms for families, or gentlemen rooming together; references.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC-commodated with first-class rooms, without board, at Harlem; convenient to boat and cars; terms moderate. Address P. F. H., Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PARTY OF gentlemen, or families wishing superior accommodations for the Winter, will please call at No. 104 East 23d-st. Highest references required and required.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADI-son-AV.—A newly-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without private table; family small. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or a family; No. 6 West 16th-st.; house first-class; highest references exchanged.

ONE VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room, suitable for a married couple, in every respect; French man cook; good attendance; rent reasonable; if by year. No. 20 West 32d-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR AC-commodations can obtain an elegant suite of four rooms, with first-class board, at No. 132 Madison-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen; will board if desired; No. 1,180 Broadway, between Broadway and 6th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also family rooms, or rooms for gentlemen rooming together; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE BRO-cadelory room, with a small one adjoining, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR from 5th-av.—Nicely-furnished room, with fire, water and gas, to a gentleman; board if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor and one on the fourth floor to let, with board. No. 127 East 17th-st.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS to let, board, at No. 107 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 34 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to let for single gentleman, with or without breakfast.

BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY-FUR

WASHINGTON.

The Negro Population—An Increase Shown by the Census—The Public Printing-Office—Blackstone Stands in Public Buildings—Fifty-one Years' Immigration to the United States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It has been very commonly believed, since the war, especially in many parts of the South, that the negro population of the United States was decreasing considerably. The belief was based upon a consideration of the destitute circumstances in which they were placed by emancipation, on account of which contagious diseases made great ravages among them, as well as the various diseases induced by poverty, uncleanliness, and vice. Declarations have been frequently made that a condition of freedom was fatal to their increase, and that the race would specedily become extinct on this continent. The census returns furnish a substantial contradiction to such views. While the exact figures cannot be given, it can be stated that no considerable decrease will be shown; and it now appears that there will be a slight increase over 1860 in the negro population, notwithstanding all the extraordinary causes operating to produce an opposite result.

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES ON WATER PLANTS.

A new Post-office, for the benefit of Staten Island, has been established, between Stapleton and New-Dorp, under the name of Fort Wadsworth, and M. M. KENOE appointed Postmaster.

THE PUBLIC-PRINTING-OFFICE.

J. CLAPP, public printer, will, in his annual report, recommend an enlargement of the Government printing-office, which is now greatly overcrowded, and the public printing much behind hand as a consequence.

SEWING WASHINGTON STREETS.

Washington continues to be the experimental ground of the nation for all purposes. Seven different kinds of wood pavement and one of concrete are now going down on different parts of the city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

VENDERS' STANDS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A. B. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect, toward the end of his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommends that the practice of converting public buildings into establishments for the accommodation of retail venders of peanuts, apples and other similar commodities, be prohibited by law. The vestibules and approaches of many of our buildings are at present disfigured, and the public incommoded by the stalls that benefit no one but the owners. He is at a loss to understand why one citizen has not as good a right to carry on his private business as another, or why certain favored persons should enjoy a monopoly of these stands.

IMMIGRATION FOR FIFTY-ONE YEARS.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics (No. 2) contains elaborate tables showing the immigration into the United States for the last fifty-one years, and the number from each country. The following is the aggregate for each year:

1820	8,385	1846	154,416
1821	9,130	1847	234,809
1822	6,911	1848	226,527
1823	6,354	1849	297,041
1824	7,912	1850	369,980
1825	10,199	1851	371,603
1826	10,837	1852	370,466
1827	18,875	1853	368,645
1828	27,382	1854	200,877
1829	22,520	1855	200,436
1830	23,322	1856	195,857
1831	32,633	1857	251,306
1832, five quarters	60,482	1858	123,126
1833	58,640	1859	121,282
1834	65,365	1860	153,640
1835	76,242	1861	91,918
1836	79,340	1862	91,987
1837	80,014	1863	176,282
1838	38,914	1864	193,418
1839	68,069	1865	246,139
1840	84,066	1866	315,554
1841	80,289	1867	315,486
1842	104,565	1868	298,358
1843, three qrs.	52,496	1869	352,768
1844	78,615	1870	387,287
1845	114,371	1870, three qrs.	268,423
Total			7,441,919

NOTE.—The years from 1820 to 1832, and from 1844 to 1850, end Sept. 30; those from 1833 to 1843, and for 1851 to 1869, are calendar years.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The examination in the case of AUGUSTIN W. MARSH, formerly of the firm of LOCKWOOD & MARSH, manufacturers of hoop-skirts, charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. Mr. EDWARD BENJAMIN, of the firm of BENJAMIN & DORMEUS, testified that he sold a large quantity of crinoline wire to LOCKWOOD & MARSH on four months' credit, and that the accused admitted to him that he had appropriated twenty-five barrels containing wire to his use when insolvent in order to recompense himself for loss he had incurred on account of the firm. The examination will be resumed next week.

WARREN E. BROWN, book-keeper and salesman for PETER W. NEEFUS, at No. 261 Water-street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs, on a charge of embezzlement. BROWN, it is charged, was in the frequent habit of selling goods and keeping back a portion of the proceeds, in this manner defrauding his employer of nearly $600, as is supposed. The Magistrate received from Mr. NEEFUS a bill of goods sold $79 worth of goods and retained $39, as the basis of a complaint, and held BROWN for examination in the sum of $2,000 bail. There is also a civil suit pending against the prisoner, who is under bail in the sum of $12,000 to await result.

Coroner HOLLINS made some investigation yesterday in the case of FRITZ WEISHAUSEN, the little boy who died on Wednesday at No. 62 East Eighth-street, from tetanus. It appears that he lifted a grating on the 18th of September, and by its fall had his thumb severely crushed. The injury was properly dressed, and the boy went to school, where he was whipped for some offence, and compelled to stand on a stool. Illness afterward ensued, and tetanus was the ultimate result. The physician who attended the boy considers that the excitement produced by the punishment at school hastened death. The case is not concluded.

An exhibition was given yesterday at the Rink, of a friction brake dynamometer, which was applied to a pulley on the shafting of the machinery by which was used at the Fair, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of indicated power which it is capable of exerting in useful effort. The dynamometer shows the available horse-power given by the engine, the indicated horse-power as shown by the steam in the cylinder, and the developed horse-power, the difference being the power lost in working the engine. The experiments were witnessed by a number of scientific men, and will be repeated today.

HENRY ROSS, a steward, a native of Scotland, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $50, from RICHARD REDDY, at No. 205 Front-street. The prisoner confessed his guilt, having been found in possession of the stolen property, and urged as an excuse that he was destitute. The Magistrate remanded ROSS for trial at the General Sessions.

A large number of persons visited the office of the Pneumatic Tunnel Railway, at the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, yesterday, for the purpose of witnessing a practical exhibition of the working of the new transit system. The tunnel has been completed as far as Murray-street. The road was in running order, yesterday, and a great many visitors took advantage of the opportunity of being propelled through the tunnel by atmospheric pressure. The car became out of order at one time, and caused considerable delay.

THOMAS DUFFY was sent to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $5,000 bail, yesterday, on an examination at the United States Commissioner's office, on a charge of having registered his name as a voter in the Twelfth District of the Thirteenth Ward in a fraudulent manner.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has declined an invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Ottawa, Canada, to visit that place, his engagements at home making it impossible for him to get away.

Mr. E. P. WESTON, the pedestrian, goes into training, today, for his great walk next week. The Medical Committee will weigh his food and prescribe the quality, which will be furnished so almost each times as the doctors shall indicate.

The second floor rear of No. 36 Rose-street, was damaged by fire, last evening, and the furniture of HENRY SCHROEDER, the occupant, to the amount of $100, and the building, which is owned by P. RYLANDER, to the amount of $50.

JOHN BURLEY, a laborer, yesterday, fell down an embankment at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, receiving a severe injury to his spine. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A slight fire occurred about 8 P. M. yesterday, in the dwelling-house of Mr. FLETCHER, No. 214 Graham-avenue, caused by children playing with matches. The loss was about $50.

The second annual masquerade surprise party of the "Happy Four," of the Tenth Ward, takes place the 24th of this month. The floor manager is Mr. CHAS. A. WALKER.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday: CATHARINE HARRIS, aged sixty, at No. 15 Tenth-street; BENJAMIN JOHNSON, colored, aged twenty-five, at No. 55 Third-street; and LOUISA PAYNE, aged thirty, at No. 38 Worcester-street, Corner ROLLINS held inquests, death being found to have resulted from natural causes in each case.

BROOKLYN.

ELLEN TUCKER and MARY SCOTTY, women of disreputable character, were detected yesterday afternoon in the act of passing a saw, a chisel and a hammer into the cell of ROBERT MURRAY, now confined in the County Jail for grand larceny. They were promptly seized and locked up. They had gained permission to see MURRAY on the pretense that they were relatives of his and wanted to inquire after some family matters.

A partial examination was had before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, in the case of United States Deputy SHAUGNAN, who is charged with assaulting JAMES DUNN at the polls on election day. Several witnesses testified to having seen the assault committed. The hearing will be resumed today.

ANTHONY HILDEBRAND, the associate of C. A. B. BERGEMAN, was tried and found guilty, in the City Court, yesterday, of forging a will in the name of JOHN PHILIP RAUH. The circumstances of this fraud were fully reported when BERGEMAN was tried. A motion for suspension of judgment has been made and granted in both cases.

MARY CUNNINGHAM, a minor, brought action, through her father, yesterday, against MARCUS BAER, in the City Court, to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received by being thrown by a dog belonging to the defendant. The case is still on.

The Assessment Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and decided to report, at the next meeting of the Board, in favor of the confirmation of the drainage assessment laid on District No. 2, amounting to $600,000.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, a waiter, while employed in washing some windows on the second story of the Washington House, yesterday, fell to the ground and broke three of his ribs and his right ankle bone. He was carried to the Long Island College Hospital.

Judge WOODRUFF will sit at the United States District Court next month for the purpose of hearing appeal cases.

STATEN ISLAND.

A woman named BETSEY JOHNSON, a hotel keeper, was yesterday arrested by the Police for disorderly conduct in throwing her furniture out of the window and otherwise insulting her guests. She was sent to prison for ten days by Justice GARRETT.

A house on Pond-row, Castleton, was yesterday set on fire by children while playing with matches. The premises, which were the property of Mr. FRIAR, were entirely consumed, at a loss of about $3,000; insured.

An attempt was made by burglars last night to force the residence of Mr. NICHOLS, at Clove Road, Middletown. An alarm having been given, the thieves made their escape, leaving behind some of their tools, which are now in the possession of Sergt. HOLBROOK.

JOSEPH YOUNG and JOHN O'BRIEN were, yesterday, arrested by Officer SILVER for stealing a "gang" table from the rooms of PHILO MYER. They were held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

NEW-JERSEY.

As the 9 o'clock train from New-York, on the Newark and New-York Railroad, yesterday afternoon, neared Bergen-avenue, two ruffians on the train refused to pay their fare. When the train arrived at the avenue the conductor attempted to put the fellows off the train, when they turned on him and beat him unmercifully. One of the brakemen came to his assistance, and he, too, got the worst of the conflict. The train was detained till reinforcements could be summoned, and the offenders were finally overpowered and put off.

The report of the President of the Jersey City Children's Home shows receipts for the year of $6,170 and an expenditure of $6,023. The average expense for each scholar has been $18. A fair for the benefit of this institution will be held on the 1st of December. A gentleman of the city has offered to be one of ten to give $800 each to the Home, and two of the Fire Companies have given between them $150 in aid of the Home.

The Fish Commissioners of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have been examining the waters of the Delaware, having spent the entire week on that river. On Thursday night they held a meeting at Trenton, and, it is supposed, considered the matter of presenting bills for the protection of the fish of that river to the Legislatures of the two States, though their proceedings were not made public.

At a meeting held at Gen. RUNYON's office, at Newark, yesterday, the Major-General's prize won at the recent national target-shooting match, was awarded to A. MCNAIR, of the Second Regiment. There being some misunderstanding in regard to the winners of the other principal prizes, their presentation was postponed till the 6th of next month.

THOMAS WILKINSON, driver on the Broad-street line of horse-cars, Newark, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon. The car was off the track, and WILKINSON, while stooping for the purpose of raising the car, was kicked in the temple and injured so badly as to render his recovery impossible.

EDWARD MARTIN, THOMAS J. MOFFAT and JOSEPH BURNS, each implicated in the crimes perpetrated by the Camden election voters, have been arrested and held to bail, in $2,000 each, for trial in the United States District Court, at Trenton.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Paterson has been completed. Its cost was $80,000. $10,000 was given by the City Council, $10,000 by the county, and the same amount was raised among the citizens by subscription.

Hon. A. G. CATTELL, it is stated by the *West Jersey Press*, will certainly be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Ex-Secretary ROBESON desires it to be announced that he is not a candidate.

A new and singular disease has broken out among the cattle of Somerset County, New-Jersey. The animals, when attacked, show no extraordinary symptoms, but die in about three hours.

The official census returns give Ocean County a population of 12,876, an increase of about sixteen per cent. in the last decade.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A general Court-martial, consisting of Cols. Sackett Buchanan, and Drum Majors Pratt, Palmese, Harris and Dana, and Capts. Hawthorne and Smith, with Lieut. Kellogg as Judge-Advocate, has been appointed, to meet at Detroit on the 21st inst., for the trial of Capt. Fergus Walker.

Surgeon Bates has been ordered to the *Pawnee*, at Norfolk, and Surgeon Yeo has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving-ship at Philadelphia.

A letter received here from Capt. George H. Cooper, commanding the United States steamer *Colorado*, the flag-ship of Commodore Rogers, commanding the Asiatic Station, states, with regard to that vessel: "She handles beautifully from a light royal breeze to a fresh gale, and, by Commodore Rogers, she is like a yacht, and her sailing qualities are excellent and no mistake. She rolls deep but easy. We had some noble green seas to try her in doubling the Cape, and, with one exception, we made every mile ahead, and that was an English clipper bound to Sydney. We were under moderate sail in the vicinity of the Cape, owing to the thick weather, and we were carrying signals, and she up under our lee quarter she cheered. This was a hunter. I got the band up and gave them "God Save the Queen" and then "Rhoderick Dhu." We then made sail to windward, and gradually shot away from our friend, much to her surprise."

The United States steamer *Delaware*, now on her cruise home from the Asiatic Squadron, with Vice-Admiral Rowan on board, is shortly expected to reach this country, the time in which a voyage of that length is usually made, having nearly expired. She will probably arrive about the 20th of December.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 18.—The United States ship *Monongahela* was passed through the dock and up on land for repairs today. When the *Wyoming* shall be in dock again there will not be a single vessel except the frigate *Sabine* in the yard whatever, and there are only two on the docks in this shape—a state of things unknown before for many years.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18.—American Securities opened dull and closed flat. Stocks opened and closed flat. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92⅝	92
Consols for account	92¾	92⅝	92
United States 6-20s, 1865	87	....	86¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88½	....	88
United States 5-20s, 1867	88½	....	88
United States 10-40s	85	....	85
Erie Railroad Shares	17¾	....	17¾
Atl. & Gt. West. Shares	31	....	30

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 89¾ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and closed dull: Middling Uplands opened at 9¼d. and closed at 9¼d. and Middling Orleans opened at 9¾d. and closed at 9¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export, and 500 for speculation. The sales of the week have been 94,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken on account of speculators, and 5,000 for export. The stock in port is estimated at 400,000 bales, of which 200,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 19,000 are American; the stock on sea bound for this port is estimated at 510,000 bales, of which 160,000 are American. Trade Report: The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market here. BREADSTUFFS closed firmer. The quotations at 3 P. M. are as follows: Wheat, 11s. 2d. per central for California White; 10s. 8d. @10s. 9d. for new Red Western Winter, and 10s. 6d. for Red Western Spring. Flour, 40s. 6d. @ 41s. 6d. for Western Canal, an advance of 3d. Corn, 34s. 3d. for new, an advance of 3d. Oats, 2s. 9 bushel. Peas, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Cotton, 9¼d. Provisions—Pork, 104s. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Eastern mess. Beef, 170s. ₱ tierce for new. Bacon, 48s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Nov. 18—4½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £32. TALLOW easier. The opening quotation was 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. American Pork, easier at 52s. 10s. @54s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quietly.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—EXCHANGE, on London, 4s. 2½d. ₱ tael.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; and Barley, 5,000 bushels. RAILROAD SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Ho. on Wheat: 3½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR firm. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; sales 28,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; 79,000 bushels do. early at $1 24; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 22; Canada No. 1 do. at $1 27; other transactions not made public. CORN dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c. @75c.; 7,000 bushels New do. at 76c. OATS quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 42c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 42c. BARLEY—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada at 80c., delivered. RYE neglected. PEAS, none offered. SEEDS quiet and steady. PORK quiet; $24 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 14½c. HIGHWINES—Held at 87½c. without sales which is above views of buyers. The amount of grain in store excepting Barley, is unprecedentedly light. CATTLE—The total supply of Cattle for the week was 436 cars, against 429 cars last week; the trade closed very inactive, with sales to local buyers only, there being no shipping demand; sales, 17 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,350 lbs., at $4; 23 Canada, 944 lbs., at $4 37½; 13 Canada, 1,046 lbs., at $4 62½; 60 do., 1,141 lbs., at $5 00 ₱ head. SHEEP—The market closed for the week drooping, and shading off in prices; the sales were 847 head Michigans, ranging from 70@74 lbs., at $3 25@3 37½; 384 Ohio, 72@76 lbs., at $3 50@3 37½; 89 New-Yorks, 74 lbs., at $3 50; and 194 Canada Lambs, 56 lbs., at $4. HOGS—The market is weaker and lower 4c. @ ½c.; common to extra selling at $7@7 12.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 2 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 4,800 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 25@1 28. CORN steady but quiet; sales 1,200 bushels at 62c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY in fair demand; sales last night and this morning, 3,400 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 08; 8,500 bushels do. at $1 10; 9,800 bushels do. at $1 11; 8,000 bushels do. at $1 13½; and 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. RYE nominal. PEAS scarce; sales 2,800 bushels Canada at 86c., in bond. CORN-MEAL—$1 45 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted. ₱ bbl. MILL-FEED—Shorts, $18@20; Shipstuffs, $16@18; Middlings, $20@22. Lake HIGHWINES, 85½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled; on Barley, 7c. 97½c. to New-York; Lumber, $8 50@4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Barley, 67,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—42,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Barley, and 185,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR advancing, with an active demand. WHEAT advancing, with an active demand, and sold at 91 12½ for No. 2 Spring; during the afternoon excited and higher at $1 12½@1 12¾ cash, $1 14½@1 14¾ seller December. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c. RYE firm; 83½c. for No. 2. BARLEY advancing, with active demand at 94½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES active and higher, at 83½c., iron-bound. MESS PORK quiet and firmer at $21 cash, $19 25 seller December. LIVE HOGS active, 10c. higher; $7 25@7 37½. CATTLE quiet at $2 50@6 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. PRODUCE quiet.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 15c. @15¼c. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 17@1 20 for Red. CORN in good demand at 61c. for mixed. RYE steady and in moderate demand. OATS in good demand at full prices. BARLEY advancing and in fair demand; sales at $1 10@1 15. MESS PORK quiet and weak at $21 50. LARD dull, 14c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 7¼c. @8c.; Clear Rib, 11c. @11½c.; Clear, 11½c. @12c.; the primary sales according to the time in call and outside when fully cured. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 25@6 50; receipts, 3,800 head. WHISKY dull and unsettled; 83c. @84c. asked; 82½c. offered. GRAIN FREIGHTS in good demand at full prices. EXCHANGE quiet, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 16c. @16¼c.; do. Orleans, 16¼c. @16½c. CLOVER-SEED sold at $6 25. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $38. FLOUR—Firmer feeling; dealers cash an advance of 10c. @15c. on a large scale; Penna. Extras, $5@5 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $4 87½@5 12½; Pennsylvania do., $5@5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5@5 75; Fancy, $6@8. WHEAT in fair demand; Indiana Red, $1 30; Amber, $1 35@1 40. RYE steady at 85c. CORN held firmly; new Yellow at 72c. @73c.; old and Mixed Western unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Sales unimportant and the latter prices drooping. PETROLEUM irregular; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 29½c. WHISKY advanced; sales wood and iron at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR firmer; Superfine Winter, $4 15@4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50@4 75; Family, $5@5 25; Extra Chicago Spring, $4 62½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20@1 21¼. CORN firm at 60c. @62c. for White. OATS firmer at 40c. @40c. BARLEY held higher at 85c. @1 for Spring. RYE nominally 75c. PORK firmer at $22 50. WHISKY dull at 85c. TOBACCO, HEMP and RAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS declining. PORK, $22@22 50. BULK Shoulders, 8c. @8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c. @10¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c. @11¼c. Clear, 11½c. CATTLE unchanged. Hogs lower at $5 75. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Fair demand; Middling, 15c. @15¼c.; receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,000 bales; net receipts, 3,178 bales; consumption, 2,500 bales; total, 1,562 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,194 bales; stock, 102,795 bales; net receipts of the week, 43,121 bales; consumption, 17,000 bales; total, 43,121 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 19,815 bales; to the Continent, 875 to Barcelona; 180 to Vera Cruz; consumption, 6,538 bales; sales of the week, 30,800 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—COTTON steady at 14½c.; receipts, 3,220 bales; shipments, 1,[illegible]; stock, 49,[illegible]; net receipts of the week, 10,461 bales; shipments, 12,370 bales; receipts since Sept. 1, 86,634 bales; shipments this season, 74,[illegible]; stock, 49,175 bales. FLOUR steady at $4 75@$4 25. CORN firm and unchanged. OATS dull at 37c. @40c. PORK dull at $24. BULK MEATS—Shoulders dull at 11c.; Sides, 14c. @14½c. LARD dull and nominal.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—COTTON steady and in good demand; Middling, 14½c. @15c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 2,042 bales; exports, coastwise, 684 bales; stock, 41,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 12,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 68 bales; total, 12,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 2,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 8,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—COTTON irregular; demand light; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 4,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; stock, 70,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 27,[illegible] bales; exports, Great Britain, 23,[illegible] bales; to the Continent, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 10,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 6,[illegible] bales.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—TOBACCO—Sales 47 hhds. at $[illegible] for common to good Leaf and $[illegible] for low to fair Leaf. BAGGING firm at 31c. for 2 COTTON dull; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR firm at $5 37. GRAIN firm but unchanged. Live Hogs active at $6 70@$6 75. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $22 50; Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c. @11½c.; Clear, 11¾c. @12c.; the primary sales according to the time in call and outside when fully cured. LARD, 14c. WHISKY dull at $[illegible]; receipts, 2,300 bbls. WHISKY dull and unsettled; 83c. @84c. asked; 82c. @83c. offered. GRAIN FREIGHTS in good demand at full prices. EXCHANGE quiet, buying.

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14½c. @15c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,056 bales; stock, 1,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 10,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 11,[illegible]; sales of the week, 8[illegible].

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 6,[illegible] bales; total, 7,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 8,000 bales; stock on hand, 4,000 bales; sales today, 250 bales; market dull; Middling, 16½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Market today opened with the demand, but closed quiet and weak; nominally 14½c. for Middlings. Sales 1,150 and Receipts 1,611 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—COTTON—The net receipts of the week are 2,622 bales; exports coastwise, 2,188 bales; sales, 650 bales; sales today, none; nominal quotations unchanged.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 13½c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 1,400; exports to Great Britain, 543; stock, 35,[illegible] bales.

[Advertisement.]

For Hats that are "nobby,"
And Furs that are rich,
KNOX, the Hatter, is everywhere noted.
He's king of all hatters,
Rules fashion alone,
And is everywhere heartily quoted.
At No. 212 Broadway you'll find this hatter
You need a chapeau—that's what's the matter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London.....Nov. 19...New-York.....Liverpool.
The Queen.....Nov. 19...New-York.....Liverpool.
Caledonia.....Nov. 19...New-York.....Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Alaska.....Nov. 19...New-York.....Aspinwall.
Cleopatra.....Nov. 19...New-York.....Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

NOTE.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 12 M.; a supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 12 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.; no supplementary mail.—For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, until 10½ A. M.—For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, until 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....6 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R.
and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 400, 6 P. M.
North West, via Harlem R. R.
Chatham Four Corners.....7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.....6 A. M.; 283, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport.....5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....6 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 300 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 430 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam-ship Columbia, from Havana and Nassau.—From Havana—Mrs Anna Kent White and 2 children, V. Isaac, and Dyer Kings. From Nassau—Mr Law, Samuel Wolf, Mrs. John Donoghan, John H. Hazard. From Boston—R. H. Clark, L. Hinman, W. Lamed, Mrs. G. W. Hawe, E. Jay Dunlap, Capt. S. E. Bickerstaff, Mr. Motteson, Capt. A. A. Howell and wife. A. Hutchinson, L. Reva, S. Rodrigues.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and persons of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver all packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the official seal of A. W. Beckwith, Agent, Sandy Hook.

Boats belonging to the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Daily Sabbath and New-York Democrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:51 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises...8:31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 4:38 | Gov. Island...5:18 | Hell Gate...8:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.), Overton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Francis Wright, Russell, Havana and Brason, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Budd; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia. Ship Zanzibar, (Br.), Gilmore, Liverpool, A. Baxter & Co.; Artisan, Smith, Rotterdam, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Village Queen, (Br.), Horner, Falmouth, for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Thomas Pope, Alexander, Santa Cruz, Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Oporto, James Henry.

Schs. Francesca, Jarvis, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Slagle; Yelverton, Leach, Jacksonville, Fla., Bently, Miller & Thomas; Artic Garwood, Godfrey, Beaufort; E. F. Pringle, Williams, Baltimore and Norfolk, W. Chalmers; Fulton, Parker, South Amboy; B. B. Smith, Mckerron, Woodbridge, Del.

Sloop Ann, Townsend, Wilmington, Del.

Canal-boat Seabyr, Covell, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. The Hatteras towed to this port the steam-ship Regulator, put into Norfolk in distress.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Norfolk, in tow of steam-ship Hatteras. The Regulator left this port Nov. 12, for Wilmington, N. C., and put into Norfolk with loss of rudder.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Dice, Havana, Nov. 12, via Nassau 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Parthenia, Hoyt, Wilmington, N. C., 2 d., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Old Colony, Greville, Cadiz, 95 da., with salt to Fabbri & Chiossone. Cadiz the pilot left at 12 M. had light N. E. trades; Oct. 28, lat. 34 20, lon. 67 15, in a gale from S. W., while rescuing foremast, William Cochran, seaman, native of Ireland, fell from foreyard overboard and was lost. Oct. 31, off Cape Palos, seaman, native of Trieste, fell to the deck and died in four hours, of injuries received; Nov. 4, Archfield Rose Griffin, seaman of Copenhagen, aged 4 years, died of cholera morbus; 14th, lat 32 31, lon. 64 30, spoke a ship steering N. E., showing 4th pennant, No. 324.

Ship British Princess, (of Liverpool,) Bushart, Calcutta June 22, and Sandy Head 27, with mdse. to John D. Wright. Left Saugor Sept. 1, and Sandy Head 8; had fresh N. E. trades, and crossed the equator 12 Atlantic Oct. 9, in lon. 20, and 1 W. Left 10 to 20 E., passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 16, and crossed the equator 12 Atlantic Oct. 9, in lon. 20, and 1 W. Left 10 to 20 E., passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 16, and crossed the equator 12 Atlantic Oct. 9, in lon. 20, and 1 W. Left 10 to 20 E., passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 16, and crossed the equator Oct. 18, in lon. 20, and had light winds and calms from Madagascar to the Cape, and light baffling winds to the equator; has been 77 days W. of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales, during which lost 1Ribboon and spanker, gaff.

Brig Prince of Peace, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Bangor 21 da., with mdse. to E. Trowbridge; Sarah Rice, bad N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 7 days N. of Hatteras; Nov. 15, lat. 38 20, lon. 74, passed the wreck of a brig of about 300 tons burden; schr. R. J. Wilson, for New-York, sailed 14, previous.

Brig Mary Ellen, (of Boston,) Howes, Malaga 49 da., with fruit to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 29; Oct. 16, off the Island of Flores, bound N. 1 N. 6 miles, saw the wreck of a brown boat, bottom up; 24, lat. 40 10, lon. 68, saw a large ship's lower mast with heel of topmast attached.

Brig Ellen F. Pendleton, Oliver, Cadiz and from Rarion Africa 27 da., with salt to Lowe & Hall; Oct. 28, crossed the equator Oct. 12